FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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The Loved Dead.

Dear, thou art dead, yet wilt thou not return?
I do not fear thee, for I know thou'rt dead.
Canst thou not feel this? Leave thy quiet bed,
And watch with me the drift-wood redly burn,
Just as thou didst of old. 'Tis eventide,
What keeps thee from thy friend's fireside?

I will not question more; methinks thou'rt here,
Yearning to whisper of thy presence sweet.
I will be still, perchance I'll hear thy feet
Pause at my threshold, or thy whisper near,
I will be still, for death is dumb, is dumb!
Thou canst not speak, so I will feel thee come.

—*All the Year Round.*

North Carolina, Past and Present.

[From the Boston Post.]

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. S.

When the cotton exposition was held in Atlanta two years ago, the legislature of Georgia refused to make an appropriation to pay for an exhibition of the State's products, and this refusal has frequently been quoted as an evidence of legislative stupidity and southern ignorance of the benefit of advertising. And it has been quoted somewhat unfairly, for the New England people who had the pleasure of going to Atlanta last year will bear witness that the Georgians did themselves proud. Before any man in Boston allows himself to draw a too sweeping conclusion about the southern ignorance of the benefit of advertising, let him surprise himself by visiting the space in the Boston exposition, which has so kindly been given to the state of North Carolina. The legislature last winter, at the invitation of the directors of the exposition, made a generous appropriation. The commissioner of agriculture promptly called on the people to send specimens of their handiwork, and especially specimens of the products of the earth, from diamonds and pines (which are our jewels) to sweet potatoes and medicinal herbs (which cause and cure our groans.) They responded with an alacrity which did them credit, and with a generosity which takes from the advertisement of the state's resources all hint of personal gain. There are more valuable and useful products of the forest, of the bowels of the earth, and of the soil, in the collection that has been sent than any other state in the Union can show. Merely as a curiosity it is worth an examination. This brave old declivity from Mt. Mitchell to Hatteras was used by Nature—so a trustworthy legend runs—as a garden of experiment. She planted here all things that were fair and useful, and sent seeds and cuttings to the other parts of the continent; for, whatever will grow anywhere else grows now somewhere here.

ZEAL FOR DEVELOPMENT.—But this is an old story and mere pleasantry to boot. For two centuries the world has known, or ought to have known, of the versatility of this soil and of the variety of its natural riches. Now, however, a new purpose has taken the place of the old, and instead of talking longer about our natural wealth, men are eager to develop it. Nor is it only the few men whose pleasure or whose profit it is to talk that are eager for the development of the state's resources. It is the dominant desire of the citizens of the state from one end to the other. The prime hindrance of greater prosperity, of education, of the building of railroads, of the establishment of manufactories, of the creation and utilization of wealth, and of the general quickening of this ancient civilization, has been the lack of a more dense population. No country with so few people in it has ever been more prosperous, and it would be difficult to point out another state, which, with so little money, has done so much as North Carolina has done since 1865. The population of the whole state in 1880 was 1,398,519, of whom, 531,277 were negroes, and the area is 48,580 square miles. Twenty-eight persons to the square mile is such a sparse population, that if every man, woman and child old enough to cry were stationed equidistant from one another on a calm day, not every one could hear the voice of his nearest neighbor; yet few would cry out over a soil that would not give employment, food, raiment and homes to a dense and thrifty people. Besides, for all the uses of independent endeavor, nine-tenths of the blacks may be left out of the calculation. It is no wonder, therefore, that the civilization of to-day is not radically other than the civilization of a hundred years ago in most parts of the state. Without markets or sufficient methods of transportation; without capital or facilities for combination which communities that have commercial tension enjoy, it is impossible for the people even to get the full fruits of their own labor. What they need and what they desire is men and money.

But neither men nor money goes to unprofitable places. That both may come here with profit the exhibit in Boston is intended to prove. If a million industrious people from New England were to come to this state within the next five years, every family bringing only enough money to buy a few acres of land or to set in motion simple and useful machinery to work the raw material that lies unwrought within profitable use, they could find permanent homes and become independent; and their coming would make the million that live here now ten-fold more prosperous. This would imply and make necessary, of course, the building of railroads and of cities. But the water that now runs to waste through land that will produce cotton and rice and corn and all the cereals, to say nothing of all the fruits, besides the raw material that now grows out of the ground and is hidden under it, would turn machinery for more profitable manufactures—if the same impetus which established them had opened cheap ways to the world's markets—than can now be found in all the southern states east of the Mississippi. Who would consume all these things? All the nations of the earth, if we were wise enough to unshackle our commerce and to take the world's markets away from England.

NORTH CAROLINA'S INVITATION.—But there is no necessity to suppose that men were wise, or that a million immigrants will come here, to say with confidence that one man or 10, or that $1,000 or that $1,000,000 can come profitably, without more. All the agricultural products, many and rich as they are, that are on exhibition in Boston were grown here and may be grown in partially unlimited quantities, and all the timber and all the minerals seen there are awaiting the hands of men of skill, enterprise and capital. There is not an agricultural product there but men have got rich growing it here since 1870, except, indeed the few specimens of avowedly experimental products, nor is there an industry that the timbers and minerals suggest which has not built the fortunes of other men. From silk culture to the manufacture of cars, every industry has been tried, and at least on a small scale proved profitable. With or without immigrants, with or without capital, North Carolina will ultimately become, by the help or in spite of the tariff, like Ohio, both a great agricultural and a great manufacturing state. But to hasten its development it has formulated its invitation to New England in these dumb but eloquent specimens of her products.

NOTABLE CHANGES.—There has been a great and significant change wrought here since I first had the pleasure of writing about North Carolina and her people for the readers of the *Post*. Then, as short a time as it has been, I had to go slowly on long journeys, at great expense, to find out the simplest information, and statistics were not to be got. Now, in the well-equipped office of the commissioner of agriculture, I can find out in an hour more valuable information than I could then get in a month. Nathaniel Macon, George E. Badger and the late Edward J. Hale were great and wise North Carolinians in their day, and the oldest readers of the *Post* will recall the national reputations that they enjoyed. Yet, the present commissioner of agriculture and the secretary of the board—Mr. McGehee and Mr. Wilson—and Mr. P. M. Hale who, without official connection with the office and without pay from it, is making of the information it affords, and much more, one of the most useful series of descriptive books ever published about any state,—these gentlemen, who are direct descendants, or close family connections of these three great men, can give a stranger more practical information about the state and its opportunities in a day than the older and more distinguished generation ever knew. I can assert now with confidence, what I ventured to say two years ago, more from astonishment and enthusiasm than from knowledge, that no other land has been held so long by an Anglo-Saxon people and is yet so virgin. A description of the exhibits that have been sent to Boston would be superfluous for readers who will see them. To say that it is meant in good faith as an appeal for thrifty men to come here would also be superfluous, if it had not been said that coming here is "A Fool's Errand."

WALTER H. PAGE.

RAILROAD TRAVEL, NOW AND HERETOFORE.—A railroad official who has seen thirty-seven years of active service recently remarked that it was more safe now to run passenger trains 50 miles per hour and freight trains 25 miles per hour than it was twenty years ago to run them at half that rate of speed. The Miller platform, the Miller and Janny couplers, the automatic air-brake, the more substantial, yet elegant cars, the better track—and in saying the better track, he did not simply mean the steel which has so largely replaced iron rails, but the road as a whole. The fish-plates now make practically a continuous rail. Many derailments of trains occurred in the early days of railroading from chairs breaking, and rails getting slightly out of position. Now there is no trouble from this source. Then, on well-built roads, five cross-ties are put in where three formerly were thought to be sufficient. Further, equipments are now really much more substantially built. The locomotive now, where there is any strain, is built stronger to meet such strain. The coaches, from the trucks to the body, are now constructed much stronger than even fifteen years ago; and last, but not least, the manner trains are now handled by experienced train dispatchers and telegraph operators. All established the truth of his original statement, that it was safe to ride 50 miles per hour, and really more safe than to ride 20 miles per hour twenty-five years ago.—*Charlotte Journal.*

The North Carolina Board of Health has just issued a pamphlet of twenty pages intended for free distribution It is entitled "A Year's Campaign Against Dirt," and it contains suggestions to citizens of cities, towns, villages and hamlets, how to keep their streets and homes in a healthy condition. This is most timely. The *Star*, alive to the interests of this community, and to the health and prosperity of the people of the State at large, has assayed in its own way to war upon the filth question and to spread useful and needed information among the people. But ours was unprofessional labor. We were only working as a volunteer ally of professional experts. We hope this last issue of the Board of Health will be extensively distributed and thoroughly read. The pamphlet was prepared by Dr. Thos. F. Wood, of this town, who is at the head of the State Board of Health.—*Wil. Star.*

LUSUS NATURÆ.—We were recently shown a walnut tree on the premises of Mr. S. T. Cheatham, that has the remarkable habit of bearing a crop of nuts on one side one year and on the opposite side the next year. Formerly it produced a full crop every other year. Some years ago, however, it was injured by a heavy sleet, and since that time the limbs growing on the northern side of the tree bear nuts one year, and the next year the limbs on the southern side bear.—*Oxford Friend.*

Don Carlos (Duke de Montpensier), the famous Don Carlos of Spain, is in New York.

The Care of Orphans.

[The *Orphans' Friend*, at Oxford, contains a proper and timely appeal for the orphans. There is no reason why this one of our helpless classes should not receive a due share of the State's aid which is given more liberally to other objects of its beneficence. Mr. Mills has done a noble work for North Carolina, and the people should consider the subject of greater and more systematic aid to him, with a view to proper action by the servants whom they next send to the capital.]

One of the most pitiable conditions to which the young of our race may be subjected is that of helpless orphanage. The ordinary sensibilities of our nature should prompt us to pity and to relieve. The teachings of Christianity give additional weight to the claims of this class of our population. God has taken their parents to himself, and they become objects of Christian sympathy and benevolence. Every destitute orphan left among us affords opportunity to exercise those graces of the Christian character.

There is no *higher* motive that can be presented to lead us to any line of conduct than that it is according to the spirit and will of Christ. But there are *other* motives that should lead us to care for our orphans. We desire in this article to present one of them: It is the most hopeful class, for society and for the country, whose wants we are asked to relieve. There is more to be expected from this class of beneficiaries than from any other for whose support the State makes appropriations from its treasury.

The pauper element is quite large, and taking the State over, quite a sum is expended annually for their maintenance. This is right. Indeed it is doubtful if we are taking care of the poor as we should. We would urge to greater care and liberality in their behalf. But society can hope for little from them. They are mainly aged or infirm persons who will probably linger for a while in the poor house and then pass away. There is no probability that they will go out into society and become valuable members thereof. The same may be said of the insane. It is right that these unfortunates be cared for, that they be treated for their maladies and if possible restored; but how few are actually cured, so that they may bear the burdens of civil, social and domestic life. We thank God that any are healed; but what a proportion pass their days in the Asylum built for that purpose, in a state of hopeless insanity! So, in a great measure, with regard to the deaf-mutes and the blind. They are all proper objects of sympathy, benevolence and aid, but there can be no great out-come for society in either of these classes. Not so with the orphan class of the population. We confidently expect to bring them up under such conditions and influences that they may enter the arena of life with proper equipage, physical, mental and moral, to enable them to be valuable members of society. We present, therefore, the claims of the orphans from a patriotic standpoint, as well as one of a philanthropic and Christian character. Left to themselves, there is little hope that any considerable proportion of them will grow into useful and noble men and women; but with proper help, under God, we may reasonably expect them to develop in a proper direction; and the fact is that a very large proportion of those who go out from the Asylums of the country, do well. We hope to see the day when they will be put upon an equal footing with other objects of benevolent effort and care.

WHAT THE FRUIT FAIR AT WILMINGTON SHOWS.—Mr. London, of the Chatham *Record*, attended the recent Fruit Fair at Wilmington, and gives an interesting account of what he saw there—among other things, as follows:

We saw some molasses and light brown sugar made by Mr. Middleton, of Duplin county. He made a thousand pounds of sugar and forty gallons of molasses on half an acre. It is not made from sorghum cane, but from the regular Louisiana sugar cane, which seems to produce as well in Eastern North Carolina as in the far-distant South. The climate of Wilmington corresponds in summer to that of Louisiana, but in the winter to that of Italy, and many semi tropical plants grow wild in that section. This is the effect of the Gulf stream which passes within 70 miles of the mouth of the Cape Fear river. The fruit exhibited by New Hanover proved that Central and Western North Carolina were not the only fruit-growing portions of the State, for the specimens exhibited from that county we have never seen surpassed and but rarely equalled. We trust these annual fairs will stimulate throughout the whole State the fruit-growers to greater efforts in developing an industry that is now almost in its infancy. North Carolina can be and ought to be one of the largest fruit-growing States in the Union.

FINE TIMBER IN COLUMBUS.—A tree on the farm of Capt. V. V. Richardson a few miles from town is a sample of the timber of this county, says the Whiteville *Enterprise*. It has the following dimensions: Diameter of the stump 9 feet. Circumference of the tree three feet from the butt 21 feet, fifteen feet from the butt 17 feet two inches, thirty-five feet from butt 14 feet six inches. Diameter thirty-five feet from the butt four feet 10 inches.

Ex Chancellor James P. Carroll, of South Carolina, a distinguished jurist of that State, died at Cæsar's Head last Friday from the bite of a spider on his lip. He was 74 years of age.

Lieutenant H. R. Lemly, U. S. A., a native of Salem, who has been for the past three years or more principal of the military institute at Bogota, U. S. of Columbia, is expected to reach Salem shortly.

There were, says the Wilmington *Star*, 247 buildings erected in Wilmington during 1882. That shows growth.

THE PLATEAU OF HENDERSONVILLE.—Col. Cameron of the Asheville *Citizen* writes as follows to his paper from Hendersonville concerning the remarkable country thereabouts, which seems so low and yet is so high: The streets and roads all equally smooth and level, are unobstructed by dust or stone, and the vehicles glide along as noiselessly as the machinery of a dream. The scenery, differing greatly from that of Asheville, has few near bold prospects, and in riding over the forest-shaded and sandy-bedded roads, one is easily transported in imagination to the far away "down the country." Yet a little shifting of the scene, a little change of position; and then some of the most enchanting views conceivable may be had. I have rarely seen anything more beautiful, or more majestic than the view from near Mr. Pickens' tower (I did not have time to ascend it) towards the northeast, following up the gradually heightening mountains along Cane creek until they culminated in the majestic rounded mass of Bear Wallow just distant enough to have its ragged features softened by the delicate veil of blue and purple that floated in the transparent air. All around in truth, if one takes the trouble to wander away from the level main street, those charming landscapes renew themselves in endless variety, except that none are wild, but all gentle in their majesty or beauty.

The topography of this country is a puzzle and an anomaly. Around Hendersonville sweeps the broad swamp of Mud Creek, perhaps a quarter of a mile wide. Sweeping across the swamp towards the east the eye takes in no object higher than that swamp until it rests upon the distant Hungry mountains. The eye in fact has swept over and beyond the Blue Ridge. Between Butte mountain and Lookout Point, a distance of ten or twelve miles, they have disappeared, they have sunk out of sight, and given place to a broad level, dry range, along which roads as level and smooth as can be found in Pasquotank or Perquimans are to be found at any point in this distance. The foundation of the Court House here is higher than the top of the Blue Ridge. The town itself is not more than twenty feet above the level of Mud Creek; and if that stream had not been possessed by the demon of laziness, it could have cut through the Blue Ridge and found its way to the Atlantic instead of taking its roundabout course to salt water via the Ohio and Mississippi route. A canal ten feet deep could effect that object now if there was a motive for it.

THE NORTH CAROLINA PRESS ASSOCIATION AT BOSTON.—The excursion of the North Carolina Press Association to the Boston Exposition will be of a most pleasant character, and we doubt not will be much enjoyed. It has been decided to take the trip the first week in October, meeting at Weldon on Wednesday, the 3d of October, and leaving Norfolk that afternoon about 6 o'clock by one of the splendid steamers of The Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company. Instead of going by sea all the way from Norfolk to Boston the party will disembark at Providence and continue their journey by rail, thus affording an opportunity of seeing something of the country, and shortening the distance. The time selected for the excursion will be several days after the equinoctial storm and before cold weather—a season that is delightful in that cold climate.

This exposition is not local in its character, but will have exhibits from many European and Asiatic nations. The far-distant empire of Japan will have a large and interesting exhibit, which will doubtless attract much attention. It is said that no State in the Union will have a better exhibit than North Carolina, and our editors will have cause to feel proud of their good old State.—*Chatham Record.*

Owing to the demand for currency from the South and West, U. S. Treasurer Wyman has issued the following notice in regard to the issue of silver certificates: "Upon receipt by the treasurer of an original certificate issued by the assistant treasurer of the United States at New York that there has been deposited with him gold coin in the sum of $500, or any multiple thereof, the payment of a like amount in silver certificates will be directed to be made by any assistant treasurer of the United States that the depositor may designate, or the certificates will be forwarded by express by such assistant treasurer to any point designated by the depositor, at the expense of the consignee. The silver certificates will be furnished in exchange for gold coin by any assistant treasurer of the United States."

FOREIGN AND COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS FROM WILMINGTON.—From Capt. A. D. Cazaux we learn that arrangements have been perfected to supply all demands for tonnage for all foreign shipments of cotton and naval stores during the coming season. He has succeeded in getting several large steamships, which will come to this port as occasion requires and load cotton for foreign ports. They will come under charter and will be subject to the same charter party as sailing vessels. The steamships will have a holding capacity of from 4,500 to 5,000 compressed bales of cotton and will in a measure take the place of sailing vessels.

A line of steamers between Baltimore and Wilmington is now a fixed fact The steamship *Raleigh* will sail from Baltimore sometime between the 1st and 10th of September, and will be followed by another steamer. The company have not as yet decided which of three steamships they will put on the line with the *Raleigh*. Capt. Cazaux will be the agent of the line in this city.—*Wilmington Review.*

TO SHARPEN SCISSORS.—Take a coarse sewing needle, and hold it firmly between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, then take the scissors in your right hand and cut them smoothly from handle to point. The dullest scissors, unless they are entirely worn out, can soon be sharpened in this way.

The Deep River Cotton Factories.

Along Deep river, near the eastern edge of Randolph county, in the space of nine or ten miles, in a straight line, there are eight cotton factories, all turned by the rushing waters of the Deep. These, naming them as the waters run, are Randleman, Naomi, Worthville, Central Falls, Cedar Falls, Franklinville, Island Ford and Columbia, and eight miles below Columbia is Enterprise. I don't know the capacity of each one. Randleman is the largest, turning about 4,000 spindles and clanking about 300 power looms. The daily turnout is 12,000 yards of checks. The mills here are lighted by gas. A thriving town surrounds the mills, having a handsome brick town hall and brick churches. This is two miles off the High Point and Fayetteville plank road. The railroad is being graded from High Point towards Randleman. Naomi joins Randleman as one town. Worthville, a newer enterprise, is two miles lower and bears the name of its founder, a name so well known in the State. The last three places are incorporated into one town—in fact, I am told the whole township is included in the corporation. The mayor resides at Randleman. If any one breaks an ordinance at Worthville he is immediately "policed" off two miles to the guard house at Randleman.

The mill at Franklinville weaves only bags, which come from the looms seamless and ready for use, except the hem around the mouth. Columbia has no looms making only warp, using eighteen carding machines and 4,000 spindles. At every factory there is a large grist mill, and at some wool carding machines. The river is not very broad, but runs through a hilly, broken country, over many rocks, with numerous rapids and falls, making the power available and cheap. Some of the dams are not over three feet in height. The scenery is very picturesque as one rides along the river roads on cedar cliffs, "'twixt water and sky," and watches in the early morning light the fog lift from the roaring river as it hides for a while the hills and then reveals them in the sunlight robed in verdure and with the first hints of approaching autumn.

At various points the river is spanned by substantial covered bridges. The one at Worthville, nearly completed, at a cost of $3,000, is the longest, being 236 feet.

For some weeks the river has been low, but now the recent rains have raised it. To provide for this contingency most of the factories have large steam engines to use in times of low water. The low water at this place, some think, has caused the several cases of fever in the vicinity.—*Randolph Correspondent Raleigh News and Observer.*

FRUIT-EVAPORATING.—The evoporated fruit, says the Wilmington *Star*, exhibited at the Fruit Fair held in Wilmington last week, attracted great attention and was considered the chief thing shown. The gentlemen who prepared it will take it to Boston where we hope it will eclipse all competitors. We recur to it to ask why it is that fruit-evaporating is not more generally resorted to? If the farmers would devote more time to fruit-raising and thus give diversity to employment they would be better rewarded. Diversify the crops, raise more fruit and learn thoroughly the process of evaporating fruit. The markets of the North as well as the South are open to them. There is no Tariff to interfere; there is no High Protective barbed-wire fence to hedge out the farmers of the South. "The whole boundless continent is" theirs. The Chattanooga (Tennessee) *Times* of a recent date, contains the following encouraging paragraph:

"Two years ago hardly a pound of fruit was evaporated in this entire section. Last year the evaporators were introduced and sold rapidly. This year fruit evaporating has become an important industry. Mr. G. H. Jarnagin, of this city, yesterday shipped 1,000 pounds of evaporated fruit to Chicago, which was sent to him from Caperton's Landing by Mr. King. Mr. King will evaporate several thousand bushels. He realizes from 45 to 60 cents per bushel for apples. Others are engaged in evaporating peaches, and the majority of the fruit men are familiarizing themselves with the process, and propose to dispose of all their surplus product in this manner."

JERE BLACK.—Close following on the death of the late Montgomery Blair comes the death of one of his contemporaries and fellow-workers, the lawyer, the politician, the thinker, Jere Black.

He reached the summit of his political greatness a quarter of a century ago. In the mad rush of modern politics he was left behind, and achieved a fame as a lawyer, which showed that the vigor and energy of his intellect had suffered no loss nor diminution.

He did not belong to the later school of politicians. He never dickered with the primaries, never stifled a convention, never bought a nomination. He never put up the money of millionaires against the votes of venal bummers, never made a fortune out of a legislative position, never sold himself to a corporation, never allied himself with the forces of monopoly, of bribery, of plutocracy, of blind pools and deals and trades, and all the rottenness of politics.

So it was well perhaps that he should die. But when one looks around at some of those who are left, it is impossible not to ask the question: "Why was he taken when these were spared?"—*N. Y. World.*

The democratic State Convention of New York will be held in Buffalo, Sept. 27th.

Myrtilla.

In the manner of A. D. 1700.

This is the difference, neither more nor less,
Between Medusa's and Myrtilla's face;
The former slays us with its awfulness,
The latter with its grace.

Monument to Dr. Craven.

At the recent Commencement of Trinity College, the Trustees and the Alumni Association resolved to erect in its Campus a monument to perpetuate the name and memory of its founder and builder, the lamented Braxton Craven, D.D., LL.D., and to this end a committee, representing both the Association and the Trustees, was appointed to issue an appeal to the old students of the College and to the friends generally of the illustrious Craven, throughout this and other States, to aid in the work. It is the desire of the Committee to go heartily and at once to work and to have the monument ready for unveiling at the next annual Commencement, in June, 1884. They think they have but to offer the thousands of those who were under the tutorage of Dr. Craven and who love and revere his memory an opportunity to contribute their votive offerings to so noble a purpose, in order to meet ready and generous response; and they are alike confident that there are thousands of others also who need only the opportunity to show their appreciation of this great and good man, who gave his life and labors to rear and make complete a great institution of learning, and also died a martyr to the cause for which he had lived and labored.

To embalm his memory in the hearts of all who knew him, he needs no monument of marble or brass, to perpetuate his fame; the grand and noble Institution he reared stands a beacon light for all ages, but we would rear a monument to show our admiration for a life so gloriously directed and so unselfishly spent in the sacred cause of education, and our unfeigned gratitude for the blessings that his life has conferred upon our people and our State. His life was a grand success, and we confidently expect next year to witness the unveiling in the Campus of Trinity College, a monument worthy to commemorate a success so complete, that of a self-made man, a profound scholar and eminent educator, a great preacher, a noble philanthropist, a great College President and founder.

The monument is to cost not less than $3,000, and by instructions of the committee all money subscribed to aid in this work should be forwarded at once to Rev. C. C. Dodson, at Winston, N. C.

J. S. CARR, President.
C. C. DODSON, Treasurer.
N. M. JURNEY, Secretary.

THE NEW POSTAL NOTES.—The new postal notes which were authorized by Congress are now ready for the public use.

The notes are printed on pure linen bank-note paper, chemically prepared in such manner as not to be affected by the action of acids and other re-agents used for removing inks.

The amount for which the notes are issued is punched out in dollars, dimes and cents similiar to a railroad ticket. The paper is lemon tint, and on the face is printed, over the entire surface, an underlying tint in golden-brown ink.

In size the notes are about the same as the United States notes, but similar in character to the old fractional currency. The paper is water-marked, and each note contains a complete design of a ribbon formed in shape of a figure 8. No note contains the design intact, however, as it is so arranged that parts only of each design will appear on a single note, and by this means the exact position on this sheet of paper can be determined if necessary.

The system will no doubt make a revolution in the transmission of funds throughout the United States and make great inroads on the money orders now in use, over 50 per cent of which are now for sums less than $5. The note will prove a great convenience to business firms, as it does away with the trouble of procuring a money order, is made cheaper and furnishes an easy method of mailing any sum less than five dollars.

The notes have the advantages of bank checks, and the paper being thin the presence of money cannot be detected, as is the case with silver, bank bills, or postage stamps.

The notes will fill the space vacated by the discontinuance of the fractional currency, as these notes may be passed over the counters at their face value for three months from the last day of the month of issue.

The outrages against the Jews continue in Russia. Recently in the single town of Ekaterinoslay as many as 346 houses were wrecked and plundered during the progress of the recent riots, the losses sustained by the Jews aggregating $458,250. Including the fourteen Russians wounded by the troops in quelling the outbreak, the number of lives lost so far has been twenty-eight. At Berchadi eighty houses of Jews have been burned, and instances of Jew baiting at other points are numerous. The police and troops are at length, it is said, acting with energy for the restoration of order.

GRASS IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—A gentleman from one of the Eastern counties expresses the opinion, says the New Berne *Journal*, that there is an income to be had from the raising of grasses far beyond that of cotton. An experiment on fifty acres this year has given one and a half tons per acre, which finds ready sale at good prices.

A curious and valuable collection of portraits of ancient and modern "lights of the law," says the Raleigh *News and Observer*, graces the walls of the Supreme Court room. Col. Kenan is forming a collection of portraits of the Attorney Generals of the State.

Second Lieut. Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th Infantry, has been detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Bingham school, Orange county, North Carolina, to take effect October 1, 1883.

Rev. Dr. M. T. Sumner, well known to North Carolina Baptists, died at Verbena, Alabama, a few days ago.

Dancing at West Point.

The cadet balls which occur at West Point three times a week during the summer encampment have a delicious flavor of old-fashioned children's parties about them. They begin at 8 and end at 10 sharp. Uncle Sam provides a good ball room and ten musicians, and the cadets provide the guests. The officers magnanimously stay away, except the superintendent and his wife, who punctiliously accept the invitations tendered them. The only preparation the cadets can make is to put on their freshest laundried white duck trousers and scrub their already shining faces. Their trousers are objects of much solicitude with them. They rigidly avoid sitting down at the balls, for fear they should acquire a baggy and civilian look, and it may be said that the military tailor who makes their trousers is a perfect master of the mystery of fitting.

About 8 o'clock in the evening innumerable white-legged and bob-tail-coated young men assemble in front of the academic building containing the ball room, where the omnibuses deposit the blooming young ladies, who make the cadets' hearts beat beneath their nicely padded jackets. Having only two hours of revelling to count on, they have got the question of time down fine. Every dance is engaged for, and the intervals between the dances are infinitesimal. These boys show in their fresh faces and lithe forms the benefit of the regular hours, wholesome fare, and healthy discipline. The continual attention of the riding master, the fencing master, and the dancing master is shown in their deportment. The bad manners of many society men would need no better foil than the polite attention to their guests of these cadets.

Punctually at 8 the band strikes up, and the whirling begins. Everything dances; the bob-tailed coats scintillate, the white-trousered legs twinkle, and the ecstatic young ladies are in the Elysian Fields. Chaperones at these white balls are of small account. There is no danger of couples straying off; the cadet is engaged for every dance, and there is very little time for sentiment. The band plays a kind of hoppity-skippity-jump music that is highly appropriate to the occasion. The fact that the assemblage is rather youthful must, however, be studiously avoided in conversation. The cadets speak of each other always as men. The cadet officers, with sashes tied around their slim waists, are considered terrible fellows among the girls by the rest of the corps. At the balls, the girl who gets an adolescent officer with a sash is looked upon as a mortal blessed by the gods.

The two hours slip by like lightning. At a quarter to 10 a cadet with a drum appears at the door of the ball room. The band twists "Home, Sweet Home" into a queer sort of waltz, the cadets, meanwhile, dancing for all they are worth now in these last few precious minutes. Then the band slides into "Take Back the Heart," done as another waltz, a highly appropriate and suggestive air, selected on purpose as a final warning to the young ladies, and suddenly the drummer, who has been eyeing the clock, seizes his drum-sticks, and a loud rattle, rattle, bang, whir-r-r resounds. It is like the crack of doom. Every blessed little cadet tucks his partner under his arm and makes a dash for the doorway. The young ladies who want to be escorted to their omnibuses are quick in getting on their wraps, and in half an hour from the rolling of the drum the girls are trundled off and the cadets are snug in bed.

THE TARIFF AND WORKINGMEN.—Where a tariff policy affects the wages of workingmen, other conditions being equal, or nearly so, a low tariff induces higher and better wages than a protective tariff. They are higher because manufacturers get cheaper raw material, have the whole world for a market, and can take anything in exchange, and they are better because the necessaries of life cost less money.

The best illustration of these facts are the amount and purchasing power of wages in low tariff England and high tariff France, Germany and Italy, countries approaching nearer than almost any others in the conditions of life, wages being in all respects better in the former than the others. Now in this country the price of protected articles is raised to the consumer—that is one burden. The other burden arises from our restricted market, which confines manufactures to the home demand and results in over production, strikes and lockouts, producing low wages, and often no wages at all. These disadvantages cannot be ignored, and no attempt is made to do so; they are admitted in their full force, but the general benefits of the tariff are pleaded as an offset. It is seen, therefore, that the position that workingmen are not interested in a high or low tariff is not tenable.—*Baltimore Day.*

SILK.—The adaptation of the soil and climate of the State to the culture of silk was demonstrated by the early colonists from England nearly two hundred years ago; and since 1839, silk has been produced in small quantities for domestic consumption in each of its geographical divisions. But a new impulse has been given to this industry by a recent experiment conducted under the auspices of the Geological Survey at Fayetteville, by French and Italian experts. The product was equal to the French and Italian silk. And the recent invention of an improved filature, for reeling the silk from the cocoons, seems to remove the last obstacle to the permanent establishment and indefinite expansion of this great industry.—*Dr. Kerr.*

In scraping the ground at the Red House, five miles from here, where Cornwallis was camped in 1781, says the Milton *Chronicle*, Col. Winston found an old musket flint that shows its age and its service. They were preparing the ground at the time for the barbecue. Several old bayonets have been found on the same ground.

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....SEPTEMBER 6, 1883.

THE DEMOCRATIC PURPOSE MISTAKEN.

The platform of the Democratic party adopted July 5th, 1882, contains these words:

Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate and entire abolition of the internal revenue system, with its attendant corruptions.

It will doubtless surprise those of our readers who see only the OBSERVER to know that this portion of the democratic platform is in some quarters singularly misinterpreted.

By those who are opposed to the abolition of the internal revenue system, and yet wish to keep clearly within the democratic lines as drawn in this State, it is suggested that possibly or probably, as the suggester's mind runs, the authors of the resolution above quoted meant to condemn only *the present system of collecting the internal revenue*—which, as persons familiar with the meaning of English words and with the construction of English sentences will clearly see, is a very different thing from the resolution as quoted. A sufficient answer, it would seem, to this suggestion, is that the authors of the resolution would have said so if they meant to convey the idea suggested.

Another portion of the democratic party, who hope to prevent the adoption by the party's national convention of the internal revenue doctrine of this and other States and of Judge Black and other statesmen, object to the abolition of the internal revenue—which is now reduced to taxes on whisky and tobacco—as in violation of the rules of political economy. These rules, on the same principle as that which allows a small property exemption in our customary State levy, prescribe a lighter burden on the "necessaries" than on the "luxuries" of life. Passing by the difficulty of determining with precision in all cases just what are necessaries and what luxuries, it would seem sufficient to answer that the question of the adjustment of the burdens of taxation is not involved here atall, except incidentally. The purpose of the State convention was simply to hasten the country's return, in the matter of federal taxation, to the condition which has through the greater portion of its history been found to afford least opportunity for federal encroachments upon the autonomy of the States, and the best means of confining within its smallest limits the volume of corruption inevitably consequent upon the collection of the revenues of a government such as ours. Experience shows that these objects are best effected by the theoretically inferior method of indirect taxation (imposts) and not by the theoretically superior method of direct taxation which produces what we know as internal revenue.

And when the purpose of the democracy of North Carolina in this respect—which we doubt not will be formally made that of the party at large—is accomplished, ample field for application of the doctrine of light burdens for necessaries and heavier for luxuries, will be found in the readjustment of a tariff which now taxes diamonds 10 per cent and blankets 100.

TO APPLICANTS FOR POSITIONS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. W. S. Roulhac, lately of this State, now secretary of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, sends us the following circular, which will be found of interest to those who desire to avail themselves of the benefit of the recent Act:

The Civil Service Act, approved January 16, 1883, requires appointments in the departments at Washington, which are within its provisions, to be apportioned among the States and Territories upon the basis of population. The Civil Service Commission will hold the examinations from time to time at such places as to facilitate the apportionment. With this view, it proposes to hold a series of competitive examinations, the first of them early in October, at places most convenient for applicants in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi; most of the examinations thus far having been held in States further north. Applicants from other States who may prefer to attend these examinations, rather than wait for those which will be held in the State where they reside, may be allowed to do so.

From among those who shall be graded highest, on the basis of these examinations, selections will be made to fill vacancies up to the number properly appointable from those States respectively under Civil Service Law and Rules. The service to be thus apportioned is designated "The Departmental Service," and there will be two grades of examinations for entering it.

Success in the lower grades of examinations warrants an appointment at a salary of $900 a year with no promise of promotion; success in the higher, an appointment at a salary, generally, at $1200 a year (or in a limited part of the service at $1000) and promotion to the higher grades and salaries according to the practice governing the departments.

The lower examinations will extend but little beyond penmanship, copying, orthography and the fundamental rules of arithmetic; but the higher will, besides those subjects, include interest, discount, the elements of book-keeping and accounts, the elements of the English language, letter-writing, the proper construction of sentences, together with the elements of geography, history and government of the United States. Every person wishing to take part in either of these grades of examination must make his or her application upon a blank Application Paper, a copy of which for such purpose (together with a copy of the Civil Service Law, Rules and Regulations) will be sent to those who shall request them in good faith, by letter addressed to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. The Application Paper contains directions for its use.

Applicants, or so many of them as can conveniently be examined at the same time, will (in order of the reception of their application papers by the Commission) be seasonably notified of the time and place of the examination they are to attend.

"PERPETUAL MOTION" IN A NEW FORM.—Every now and then somebody starts a story of perpetual motion. The scientific and careful *Richmond South* is responsible for the last, as follows:

A perpetual clock was started at Brussels a little over a year ago. An up-draught is obtained in a tube or shaft by exposing it to the sun; this draught turns a fan, which winds up the weight of the clock until it reaches the top, when it actuates a brake that stops the fan, but leaves it free to start again after the weight has gone down a little. At the last of June the clock was running perfectly, after having been in motion for nine consecutive months.

MAJOR STEDMAN.—A correspondent of the Goldsboro *Messenger*, writing from Pender county, nominates this able lawyer and admirable gentleman for Lieutenant Governor. Concerning which it may be said that the proposition is "well enough as far as it goes."

THE FRENCH CONQUEST OF ANNAM.

In the last issue of the OBSERVER was recorded news of the French victory in Cochin China and of the fact that the so-called ruler of that country, known as the emperor of Annam, was suing for peace. A treaty of peace between France and Annam has since been signed at Hue, which provides for the complete recognition of a French protectorate over Annam and Tonquin, the definitive annexation of Dinthuan to Cochin-China, the permanent military occupation by the French of the forts on the Thuaan and Vingchua line, the immediate recall of the Annamite troops from Tonquin and the garrisons there to be placed on a peace footing, and the return of the mandarins to their posts. France undertakes to expel the "Black Flags" (Chinese refugees after the suppression of the last great rebellion) from Tonquin, and thus insure safety to trade.

The terms of the treaty also allow France to station residents in all the chief towns of Tonquin, who are to be accompanied by the necessary number of troops. France may also construct forts on the banks of the Red river. The French resident at Hue is to have the privilege, which has formerly been refused, of private audiences with the sovereign. Cochin-Chinese money is to have currency throughout Annam, and the commercial customs and the system of taxation are to be regulated by conferences, to attend which a French envoy is about to go to Hue.

And finally, in anticipation of the objection of China to the newly acquired power of France over China's semi-subject province, the admiral who commands the French naval division in Chinese waters has been ordered to arrest all Chinese boats carrying arms or troops; and in case of a rupture between France and China to make an immediate attack on Canton and other Chinese ports.

It thus appears, as intimated in these columns at the beginning of the French movement upon Annam, that the French, contrary to the predictions of their German friends, now understand their own business, however ignorant of it they may have been in their last wrestle with Germany. The republic in France widely differs from the late empire; and, next time, Count Moltke, or his successor, will find an antagonist, not "weakened by foreign complications" but, whose armies have been trained and kept well in hand by practice on the Africans, the Annamites, and possibly the Chinese themselves.

THE STATE CHRONICLE.

Mr. Walter H. Page, the managing editor of the *State Chronicle* which is to appear in Raleigh on the 15th inst., writes as follows to the Raleigh *News and Observer*:

My attention has been called to a very funny story about the editorship of the *State Chronicle*, which was republished in your paper from the Greensboro *Patriot*; and, although after the publication of the prospectus of the *State Chronicle* the story is too ridiculous to need denial, I beg permission to say:

That the *State Chronicle* is owned by Democrats who have always been Democrats; who have never held a public office and never expect to hold one, and whose whole property is invested in private enterprises; and

That the *State Chronicle* will be edited by Democrats who have always been Democrats; who are trained journalists; who have never had, have not now, and never expect to have any other occupation; and who have never held a public office and never expect to hold one.

The *State Chronicle* will have no interests to serve, therefore, but the interests of the commonwealth, and it will be independent of everything but the patronage of the people. Its first number (September 15) will contain contributions from more than fifty leading men in North Carolina on a topic of prime importance to every voter in the State, and from distinguished journalists in other States. It has already been ordered from Murphy to Manteo, and it will go into every county and to very nearly every postoffice in North Carolina.

The *State Chronicle* is its own master. It will be for sale, however, on September 15th at its offices in all the principal towns in the State, or will be sent from its home office for 5 cents a copy (in postage stamps); $2 a year.

RAILROAD PROGRESS IN RANDOLPH.—The Asheboro *Courier* says that Woodstock in Randolph is looking up; the saw-mills have large contracts for the Railroad; the enterprises along this road are cheered by the prospect of the early completion of the C. F. & Y. V.; and track laying has again begun thereon, the contractors providing cross ties now as rapidly as they can be laid.

The *Courier*, a few weeks ago, called attention to the error made by the OBSERVER in locating Brown's X Roads on the line of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway. On the contrary, Brown's X Roads is 20 miles distant from that road, being on the line of the Fayetteville & Winston Railroad—concerning which, the *Courier* said:

The Winston & Fayetteville starts at High Point and runs down the old Fayetteville Plank Road. The authorities of this road say that it will be completed as far as Brown's X Roads—14 miles—by the 1st of January. The grading progresses finely. The most difficult part of it is already done.

In its last issue, the *Courier* notes the fact that President Snow of this road is now at the North buying the necessary rolling stock; and that the grading to Brown's X Roads is completed with the exception of five miles which will require but little work.

THE NEW EXECUTIVE.—Lieut-Governor Robinson having received official notice from the Governor of the latter's intended absence from the State at Boston for two weeks or more, repaired to Raleigh, and, on Saturday, in the presence of a number of State officials, was duly inducted into the office of Governor of North Carolina, as the constitution provides. The oath of office was administered by the Chief Justice; and the great seal of the State and the books and papers of the Governor's office delivered to the new incumbent.

THE GREAT DISASTER IN JAVA.—Brief mention was made in the last issue of this paper of a volcanic eruption which so far as then known was confined to the island of Krakatoa near the island of Java in the East Indian Archipelago. Later accounts include in the area of eruption a large portion of Java itself as well as the adjacent islands. The destruction of life and property is infinitely greater than in the recent convulsion at Ischia, and greater than in any previous volcanic record. So far as can now be ascertained 100,000 souls have perished, and the destruction of property is incalculable. Mountain ranges in Java passed out of sight; islands were completely submerged, and others appeared above the sea where before had been deep water.

About two o'clock on Monday morning August 27th, says a cablegram to the New York *Sun*, the great cloud suddenly broke into small sections and quickly vanished. At the same time frightful rumblings were heard, and the columns of fire and smoke over the south-east corner of the island ceased to ascend, while the craters in the other parts of Java seemed to open their fiery throats still wider to let out the greatest quantity of lava, rocks, pumice, and ashes yet vomited forth. The hissing of the sea became so loud as to be almost deafening. The waves rushed up on the shore to an unprecedented height. When daylight came it was seen that an enormous tract of land had disappeared, covering an extent of territory about fifty miles square. The entire Kandang range of mountains extending along the coast in a semi-circle for about 65 miles had gone out of sight. The waters of Welcome Bay, the Sunda Straits and Pepper Bay on the east and of the Indian Ocean on the south had rushed in and formed a sea of turbulent waters. Here and there the peak of a crater was exposed for a moment by the receding of a great wave, and occasionally a puff of brownish gray smoke or a slight shower of rocks showed that the volcanoes still continued in active subaqueous eruption. The debris of the submerged and destroyed buildings was tossed hither and thither on the water, the only sign left that there had once been inhabited land there.

The island of Java is nearly as large as North Carolina, but is much more densely populated—containing 20,000,000 inhabitants. It is in the centre of a great volcanic system, there being no less than forty five volcanic craters within its borders.

Elsewhere will be found an interesting history of volcanoes in the past, of the nature of volcanic manifestations, and of their relation to earthquakes—which we copy from the New York *Tribune*.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Homeing of the Conscientious Tourist—Where Men and Dogs Thrive at the Expense of their Betters—The Boston Fair—Something to Learn about Advertising.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 4, 1882.

MR. EDITOR:—About this time, as the almanac makers say, you may look out for a hot spell and you will be sure to find it. For a week past the nights have been unusually cool and the days uncommonly hot, with a plentiful sprinkling of Raleigh dust.

The summer pilgrims have a very woe-begone appearance as they pass through on their way home from the mountains. All, or nearly all, the travel is set east now. Just at the season when the mountains begin to be beautiful and the atmosphere as tolerable as that left behind at home, the summer tourist hies him home. The arbitrariness of life cause this to a great extent. For instance the cotton year begins on the first day of September, and no matter whether a cotton merchant is morally certain that there will not be a bale of cotton offered for sale before the 15th day of the month or not, he feels in conscience bound to be sweltering in his office on that day. Just as if he couldn't eat his bread in the vicarious sweat of his brow by letting his clerk sweat as he has done since June 1st.

The crowd in the mountains has been very great this summer. This is a cheerful sign not only for Railroads and Bonifaces, but for the people generally. It educates them more thoroughly and more rapidly in the beauties and merits of the State to travel through it than could be done in any other way, and it incites a becoming pride.

We hear so much of the Land of the Sky, and are given to picture it as such a paradise that only good people ought to be allowed in its heights, that I cannot stop my pencil from telling you a story told me by a prominent Railroad official who enjoys a good story, even at the expense of the section with which he has linked his name by his bold and successful development of it. It shows that the inhabitants are made of the same sort of earth as the rest of us. Going through Swain county he stopped in front of a log cabin by the side of a clear spring just off the road a bit, and halloed for the inmates. Nobody answered his summons, but he awoke a round dozen hounds lying asleep in the back yard and that came yelping towards the road. Leaving the house he ascended the winding road a few hundred yards, where he saw some women plowing a steer in a patch. He called and two of them came to the fence. After some enquiries about the roads, directions, &c., he asked how is it that I find the women at work in the fields and don't see any men. Well, said one of the women, I have lived in Kansas and I have lived here, and if I was a man I wouldn't live any where but here, for I tell you western North Carolina is a heaven for dogs and men but its hell on women and steers.

The Boston Exposition opens to-morrow and will, no doubt, be a great exhibit of what grows on the earth, what is beneath its surface and what has been produced by the power of genius and the skill of the artizan.

North Carolina will be thoroughly represented and will be in the front as she ever has been in great undertakings.

A good deal of misapprehension has arisen about this exhibit. The exhibit is made by the Board of Agriculture. The Board appropiated ten thousand dollars of the money of the Agricultural Department for this purpose. About one-tenth of this amount has been paid out to the collectors who have been at work since June last, getting up the collection, and who have travelled hundreds of miles to obtain what was wanted. The officers of the Department who have been employed in collecting material have, of course, received no extra compensation, but the work of collection was made one of their duties. What has been got has been paid for. Some of our citizens have refused any compensation whatever, but the rule has been to pay for what was got, and to pay those who got it. This will constitute the great bulk of the expense as the Railroads gave free transportation for men and material, only charging the actual cost of transfer from rail to steamers. It has been found by experience that this is the only way to get anything done satisfactorily. Our people promise cheerfully and are in earnest, but they perform indifferently, because they are an agricultural and not a trading people, and have really no conception of the advantages or necessity of advertising what they have got for sale. Their personal services and hospitalities and accommodations they offer with open hands. When they come to appreciate the advantages of advertising their section, business and everything else on general principles, if will only be necessary to ask for contributions for an exposition to receive them.

There is no political news. Governor Robinson bears his honors in a quiet, dignified matter of fact way.

Col. Saunders has gone to the Warm Springs for a few days.

W. E. Murchison, Esq., of Jonesboro, passed through on his way to New York and Boston yesterday.

The Peace Institute opened to-day with the largest number of pupils for a first day ever received.

P. M. W.

THE COTTON TRADE OF RALEIGH.—On the 31st of August the cotton year of 1882-3 ended. The receipts were smaller than since 1879, being 52,059 bales. Below are given the receipts each season since 1873, the totals being to August 31st annually; also the closing price for middling cotton:

1874—25,982	bales,	closing price,	13¾
1875—35,032	"	" "	11
1876—39,774	"	" "	11¼
1877—44,274	"	" "	10⅞
1878—45,318	"	" "	11
1879—46,394	"	" "	11¼
1880—52,719	"	" "	11
1881—76,728	"	" "	11⅛
1882—61,100	"	" "	12⅛
1883—52,059	"	" "	9¼

The cold weather of last spring injured the crop, then the early drought affected it injuriously, and afterwards the alternating heavy rains and droughts injured it. There is little doubt that the receipts during the season just begun will exceed those of last season, which were exceptionally small.—*Raleigh News and Observer.*

Volcanoes and Earthquakes.

The later reports from Java seem to raise the volcanic convulsion there to the rank of one of the most destructive calamities known in the history of the human race. The loss of life in the great earthquake in Lisbon in 1755 was variously estimated at from 40,000 to 60,000. The earthquake of just a hundred years ago in Calabria, the southern part of Italy, caused a loss estimated by some at 40,000, by others at 100,000. Discrepancies like these illustrate the difficulty of learning exactly the extent of such terrible disasters, involving great populations and extensive tracts of country in a common ruin. We shall never know, probably, with any degree of definiteness the loss of life in Java, but if the reports are not grossly exaggerated this calamity will stand in history with those of Lisbon and Calabria, and may even outrank them. Beside it the recent earthquake of Casamicciola sinks into insignificance. One thing making it highly probable that there has been a vast loss of life is the density of the population in Java. This is as great as that of the most populous countries in Europe, the island possessing, with its rare natural beauty and mild climate, a population exceeding that of all the other islands of the Indian Ocean together.

The occurrence will be of deep interest to scientific men for the light which it may throw upon the relations of volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, and the causes of both, after which science is still groping, a good deal in the dark. The visitations at Lisbon and in Calabria were earthquakes, and the former was remote from a centre of volcanic action. The latter has been supposed to be related to disturbances in Vesuvius. As a rule, however, the most destructive earthquakes have not been in volcanic regions, while on the other hand, earthquakes are most common where volcanoes are most numerous. It is not believed that earthquakes are the result of volcanic eruptions, but rather that both are manifestations of the same forces. The convulsion of nature in Java combines the characteristics of both. Extraordinary eruptions of volcanoes were accompanied by violent changes in the earth's surface, high islands or mountains sinking into the sea and a great uprising of the water, as at Lisbon, engulfing large numbers of people, sweeping away lighthouses and destroying towns. One of the more famous eruptions in the history of Java illustrated the fact that volcanic action may often be in progress over a large territory. This was more than a hundred years ago, when an eruption of Papandayang, one of the largest of the volcanoes, overwhelmed with ashes an area of a hundred square miles, killing 3,000 people. There were simultaneous eruptions from two volcanoes respectively 184 and 352 miles from Papandayang, although those close at hand were silent. The present disturbance, about which the the news is still vague, seems to have extended over a considerable territory also.

The island of Java, being crowded, so to speak, with volcanoes, illustrates the fact just mentioned regarding the frequency of earthquakes where there are many volcanoes. In 1878, record was made of sixteen distinct earthquakes throughout the island. The latest serious disturbances seem to have been four years ago, when there were several severe shocks, with a considerable loss of life, in the Preanger Regencies. The authentic record of earthquakes and eruptions in Java runs back for more than a century, and makes a gloomy recital. Here may be found other illustrations of the wide variations in the reports of such losses. The destruction of life by the eruption of Mount Gallunggong in 1822 is put down by some authorities at 20,000; by others at 4,000.

It will be observed that the disturbances in Java, like those of Ischia, fit into Mallet's theory that the proximity of the sea, or some large body of water, is a necessary element either in earthquakes or volcanic eruptions, an outbreak of igneous matter beneath the sea resulting in the generation and then the condensation of vast volumes of steam, which excite volcanic centres, or set the earth itself in motion. The convulsions reported are close upon the northwestern coast. It is to be considered also as bearing upon the frequency of eruptions in Java, with relation to the nearness of the sea, that the greatest breadth of the island is only 121 miles.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A dispatch from San Francisco relates that "earthquake waves" commenced on Suncelito tide gauge at 1 o'clock on the morning of August 27. They had increased in height and were still exhibited Wednesday. Height of waves one foot, and time about forty minutes between crests.

It is supposed that these waves were caused by the earthquake that destroyed Anjer and other towns in Java on the 27th of August. There was a similar occurrence on the 23d of December, 1854, when the town of Simoda, in Japan, was destroyed and a Russian frigate in the harbor overwhelmed. The waves were recorded on the three coast survey tide gauges then used on the Pacific coast. Disturbances of like character were also recorded on these gauges in August, 1883, when a succession of terrible earthquake waves broke upon the coast of Peru, destroying towns and lauding a United States war vessel high and dry.

VENTILATING THE RECORD.—The New York *Times*, in a recent issue, pronounced ex-Senator Dorsey a "small-beer politician," an outcast and a thief, whereupon the *World* produces from the columns of the *Times* an account of the banquet given to Dorsey at Delmonico's after the election of 1880. Gen. Grant presided, and declared that to Dorsey's "skill, to his executive ability," the republicans were "largely if not wholly indebted" for the result of the "forlorn hope" in Indiana in October. Gen. Arthur also spoke, and attributed the Indiana victory to the liberal response of Mr. Morton's finance committee and Mr. Dorsey's matchless skill, cool head and wonderful courage. Mr. Arthur, continuing, said: "I don't think we had better go into minute secrets of the campaign, because reporters are present." In view of the recent developments by Dorsey and his chosen lieutenant, there seems to have been wisdom in President Arthur's desire to have the "minute secrets" of the Indiana campaign suppressed.—*Balt. Sun.*

AN ARCTIC STEAMER LOST.—The Dutch Arctic expedition which left Norway in the steamer Varna in July, 1882, bound for the mouth of the Yenisei River, in Siberia, spent the winter in and near the Kara Sea. On July 4 last the vessel, it is said, foundered and the men reached the Danish exploring steamer Dijmphna and later were rescued by another steamer. The object of the Dutch expedition was to establish a station at Port Dickson for purposes of observation. The latest reports are that the captain of the Dijmphna, rumors of the wreck of which have been current, hoped to reach clear water.

A dispatch from The Hague of last Wednesday's date says that the steamer Ellida left Hammerfest last week to seek for the missing arctic exploring steamer Varna. The sum of 69,600 guilders has been subscribed there to aid in the search. The Government has also granted 30,000 guilders. The Varna was last seen in the Autumn of 1882.

BUSINESS FAILURES.—In their weekly report Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co., of the mercantile agency, say that the business failures throughout the United States and Canada, as reported to New York, number for seven days, ending with the 31st, 186, as compared with 165 last week, showing an increase of 21. The increase is on the Pacific coast, the New England States and the West. In New York city but one assignment has been recorded, that of Havens Bros., in the lumber trade. The distribution of the failures was as follows: New England States 26; Middle States 26; Southern States 31; Western States 52; Pacific States and Territories 22; Canada and the Provinces 28; New York city 1.

Cotton.

Following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending Aug. 30:

	1883.	1882.
Net receipts at U. S. ports,	22,937	23,017
Total receipts to date,	5,975,666	4,656,590
Exports for the week,	17,994	24,368
Total exports to date,	4,695,664	3,548,539
Stock at all U. S. ports,	236,040	114,870
Stock at all interior towns,	21,857	5,088
Stock at Liverpool,	867,000	621,000
Stock of American afloat Great Britain,	16,000	22,000

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1, 1882: Galveston, 863,104 bales; New Orleans, 1,674,524; Mobile, 311,060; Savannah, 817,670; Charleston, 568,018; Wilmington, 129,146; Norfolk, 798,676; Baltimore, 85,639; New York, 152,184; Boston, 192,101; Providence, 12,698; Philadelphia, 99,147; West Point, 218,328; Brunswick, 5,558; Port Royal, 10,521; Pensacola, 4,532; City Point, 4,647; Indianola, 18,219; total, 5,975,666.

The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 1,732,705 bales, of which 1,066,705 are American; against 1,336,924 and 542,224, respectively, last year. The above figures indicate an increase in cotton of 395,781 bales, as compared with the same date of 1882; an increase of 59,956 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1881, and an increase of 485,160 bales as compared with 1880. Receipts of cotton at all interior towns 15,043; receipts from the plantations 52,754.

The New York *Commercial Chronicle* says that reports of damage to the crop continue to receive support. Caterpillars, rust and shedding of bolls are also much complained of, and the prevailing opinion now is that crop prospects are much inferior to those of one year ago. Still, with large stocks, low prices of goods and the possible effect of a fine autumn upon the aggregate out-turn of the crop, the speculation for the advance has shown very little spirit. Saturday opened buoyantly, and on Monday there was a further advance, but Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday were variable—an advance of some importance taking place on Thursday afternoon. The opening this morning was dull, but there was a gradual advance, except for September, which did not sustain the opening figures, and closed lower. Cotton on the spot has been in moderate demand for home consumption, but except on Saturday the export business was light. Quotations were advanced 1-16c. on Saturday and again on Monday, but reduced 1-16c. on Tuesday. To-day the demand was good for home consumption, and the close was steady at 10¼c. for the middling uplands. The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 441,300 bales.

THE MARKETS.—New York, Sept. 4.—Cotton quiet at 10¼ for middling uplands and 10⅝ for Orleans. Futures steady, with sales at the following quotations: September, 10.03c; October 10.16c; November 10.21c; December 10.32c; January 10.43c; February 10.55c. Spirits turpentine 41@41½c. Rosin $1.52½@$1.62½. Good to prime Carlina and Louisiana rice 6@6½c; choice 7c.

London, Sept. 4, Noon.—Cotton in moderate inquiry; uplands 5 11-16d; Orleans 5¾d; receipts 1,050 bales, all of which were American.

3 P. M.—Uplands, low c., November and December delivery, 5 39-64d; sales of cotton to-day include 7,800 bales of American.

The Shifting of Manufacturing Capital Southward.

In Colonel Ruffin's pamphlet on the Advantages of James River for Ship-Building, occurs a passage so pregnant with importance to the South that we single it out and reproduce it for the special consideration of our readers.

It was predicted before the Confederate war, says Col. R., that if the South should be conquered, then in proportion to the completeness of the conquest would be the transfer of capital and population from the North, owing to our natural advantages. In less than two decades the prediction begins to be fulfilled. There is a continuous shifting of population from the North not only to the Western but to the Southern and Gulf States. The growth of our towns and cities has been marked; and along with it comes a transfer of manufacturing industries to the vicinity of the material each works in. Cotton is one very remarkable case in point, and iron is beginning to be another. The greatest retardation is caused by the value of the plant that is fixed in northern establishments. But competition, the greater cheapness of manufacture, and the larger dividend will overcome that, *vis inertiæ* cannot resist *momentum*.

A few figures which we happen to have at hand exhibit the correctness of the prediction mentioned in the opening sentence of the extract. The overthrow of the South was very complete. The destruction of property, of capital, of the labor system and of work animals, was so sweeping as to leave its people for the time overwhelmed and helpless. But in spite of this, or, adopting the philosophy of the passage quoted, by means of this, there was an increase in the number of manufacturing establishments in twelve southern States (not including Arkansas, Missouri and Maryland) between 1860 and 1880 from 23,563 to 35,738. In the same period there was an increase in the amount of capital invested in manufacturing from $114,915,144 to $179,998,524. And in the products of manufacturing there was an increase from $189,581,963 to $332,045,936. All this within twenty years, in a country that had been remitted almost to a state of nature by the waste and paralysis of war. Did the world ever see anything like it? Nor is this all. Since 1880 we have been moving with an accelerated pace. In the last three years more than two millions of dollars have been expended in this State in the erection of furnaces, very large sums in other iron establishments, such as the Tanner-Delaney Engine Works in this city, and large investments in almost all branches of mechanical and constructive industry. In Georgia, we see it stated that since 1880 four millions of dollars have gone into the building of cotton factories and three millions into factories of other descriptions. The agricultural production of the southern States in 1882 reached nearly $900,000,000, an increase of $214,000,000 over 1880. The population, too, of the twelve States referred to increased in the ten years preceding 1880 from 10,765,940 to 14,454,968, and this with very slight accessions from foreign countries.

It strikes us there was unusual forecast and profound wisdom in the remark that "in proportion to the completeness of the conquest would be the transfer of capital and population from the North." And in the verification of the prophecy which we see going on there is something to awaken the intense interest of the people both of the North and the South, albeit that interest may excite very different emotions there and here.—*Richmond (Va.) South.*

Original Members of the Independent Company.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—I have been glancing over some old records of the Independent Company, from Aug. 23d, 1794 to Jan'y 18, 1817. If time and opportunity permitted, I would be glad to make a synopsis of some of the doings of our ancestors; but this I must defer to some future time, or leave to some one better qualified for the undertaking.

Prefixed to these records is a roster of the company, embracing, probably, the names of all, or nearly all, the original members. This list extends through a period of several years, but is evidently very incomplete, as I find many persons (more, probably, than those here given,) admitted to membership at various times, and whose names do not appear in it.

Thinking it would be of interest to many of your readers, I have copied the list of names as they appear in the handwriting of the members.

Fayetteville, Aug. 31, 1883. N.

Robert Adam, J. Winslow, R. Cochran, Thos. Matthews, Duncan McRae, A. Broadfoot, S. C. Stuart, John Thompson, Geo. Thompson, Hugh Macdonald, James McIntyre, John McLeod, Kenneth Murchison, Wm. McClury, Hugh McLean, John Eccles, A. McQueen, A. Ferguson, Dillon Jordan, John MacMillan, Sam. Goodwin, Selen Pelham, Joseph Greer, Thomas Moody, And'w Robertson, James McCracken, J. Howat, James Beggs, M. MacQueen, P. Dudley, I. Hawley, David Evans, Geo. Fletcher, Duncan McLeran, R. Macfarlane, Chas. McAlester, William Dick, Wm. Smith, Cha: Carrel, Joseph Gale, W. Carrell, John Cole, Jno. R. McCone, David Anderson, Sam'l Vance, John Matthews, S. Street, Ewan Jones, John McPherson, Jesse Wingate, George Evans, John Ellis, Stephen Berk, J. S. Guthrie, Alex. Campbell, Robert Raiford, Lauchlin McLaurin, John Lumsden, Thomas Robeson, Arch'd Nicolson, Alex'r Torrance, Wm. McKenzie, Alex. Peden, Jon. McInnish, John McLeran, John McMillan, Benj'n Turner, Lewis Barge, Robert Dyer, James G. Mask, Milus Nisbet, Edward Wingate, Samuel Johnson, John Hall, W. B. Grove, James Campbell, Alex'r Campbell, Arch'd McLean, John Nicolson, Larkin Newby, Alex. Martin, J. McKay, J. S. Puh, D. McQueen, Kenneth Campbell, D. Ochiltree, John Watson, David Smith, Wm. Broadfoot, John Huske, John R. Adam, Sam'l Salmon, Wm. T. Cole, John MacRae, John Steel, N. Fitzharris, D. McCrumen, Daniel Bass, Thomas C Blake, Henry Blake, Kenneth McQueen, Andrew Broadfoot, Reuben Loring, W. Waddill, Jr., Thomas Bowen, — R. Lee, Joseph E. Douglass, William Lumsden, John McKay, Thomas Jackson, James Alves, M. McIntosh, Beverly Rose, John Burch, O. P. Stark, Joseph W. King, James Townes, John P. Leonard, Thomas McEachan, R't Strange, James McLenan, P. Benjamin, C. P. Tillinghast, Martin McPherson, Wm. Lauder, A. Monk, James Hart, Thomas Dobbin, Benjamin Williams, James Denton, Lawrence Fitzharris, Thomas Brame, Stephen Willson, Joshua Carmon, Nevin McLeran, William E. Troy, Lauchlin Nicolson, James Coleman, Thomas Pemberton, John McKay Strong, William Thos. Bain, Neill Graham, Arch'd McLauchlin, Arch'd Buie, Doug'l MacLauchlin, Duncan Smith, Nath'l Scales, Dan'l Sutherland, William Lock, Arch'd MacIver, Joseph Egner, Benja. H. Rutland, Joshua E. Lumsden, Thomas Coleman, Jas. H. Hooper, Thomas McD. Reid, William Cameron, John Ewen, John H. Hall, Louis D. Henry, Joseph Heartwell, David Stephenson, Hugh McLaurin, A. Taylor, John McIver, John McIntosh, A'd MacDiarmid, W. L. Hawley, E. J. Mallett, Thomas L. Hybart, Dillon Jordan, Jr., Jno. Armstrong, Colin Murchison, H. D. Waddell, John M. Allen.

HOW TO FLANK A DROUGHT.—Two years ago the prospects of a good crop were turned to naught by the terrible drought. The people suffered. Indeed, in this particular section the last three years have been remarkable for the drought. This season, it appears, is not to be an exception. From every portion of the State, and, indeed, from the entire South, the news comes that the drought is severe and the crops are being greatly damaged. Droughts cannot be prevented, but they can generally be flanked. Their disastrous influences can be lessened. Now is the time for the farmers to appreciate that they can whip droughts if they will. It is said that the crops in England are not affected by the weather ten per cent. in any year. The harvest is often interfered with, and the crops are sometimes lost after they have been made. But so far as the yield is concerned, a drought will not vary the harvest much. How do they fight the drought? How do they become independent of the seasons? Now this is the point. They prepare their land with the expectation that there will be a drought. To counteract its effects they underdrain so as to mellow the soil deep. They plough deep. They go down so that instead of having 6 inches of mellow soil to hold moisture, they have 12 inches. Neither droughts nor floods make any difference then. We do not mean that they turn up the poor sub soil, but they break it up, pulverize it, so that a surplus of water will readily percolate through it, and so that it will absorb and hold moisture against the evil day of drought. We want our friends to learn this lesson. These dry times tell who is the good farmer. The farmer who has properly prepared, pulverized, ploughed deep, manured well with home made manures twenty-five acres of land, will make more on it than his neighbor who has skinned over a hundred acres.—*Ral News and Observer.*

SOUTHERN LUMBER AND NORTHERN CAPITAL.—The lumber business in the South is now of very large proportions. Millions of feet of Southern pine are shipped from Pensacola, Brunswick, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington to the North by vessels, and to the North and West by rail; and millions more of walnut, cherry, ash, white-wood, maple, oak, hickory and poplar are shipped from Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia and Arkansas to the North and West, and to Norfolk, Va., and thence to the Northern ports. The cypress shipments from the Gulf ports are beginning to be of importance. Notwithstanding the amount now shipped from all these points, the business can, in view of the enormous area of timber lands yet untouched, be regarded as only at its beginning.

The Southern people had long been blind to the value of their forests; but the demand that arose for southern pine, and the inquiries and purchases of the northern lumber-men in the hard-wood regions as well as in the hard pine, opened their eyes. The extension of the Southern systems of railroads has placed the lumber-men in connection with the northern and western markets. Many have been the complaints that the railroads have not treated the business properly, and by their high freight-rates have retarded the lumber trade. These complaints have undoubtedly been well-founded, but the railroads have of late awakened to a realization of the enormous amount of business which may be done, and to the great increase in their earnings which might follow, and have accordingly become much more liberal in their treatment of the lumber shippers; and that this change will redound to the advantage of both is undoubted.

Not only have timber lands been purchased with the object of as speedily as possible getting out the lumber, but large tracts have been purchased for speculation. Many northern capitalists are investing in this way. Large numbers of experienced men from northern lumber regions have gone into the lumber business in the South, and a great deal of new and improved machinery has been put into the mills; but the southern mill men in many instances do not yet handle the logs as well as they might, and they get out poorer lumber than if they handled them in a more scientific manner. This will, no doubt, remedy itself in time, as the lumbermen see the additional profit which may be made by producing better lumber.—*Philadelphia Industrial Review.*

The Emperor of Germany last Wednesday reviewed the guards instead of on the occasion of the anniversary of the surrender of Sedan. It is reported that it is out of deference to the feelings of the French that the Emperor decided to thus change the day of the review.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The water works commissioners, says the Asheville *Citizen*, have begun digging the ditch for the laying of the water mains. It is hoped by winter to have the city supplied with an abundance of good mountain water.

The Vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon has signified his willingness to allow the remains of Shakespeare to be exhumed. The object in disturbing the remains is to compare the skull of the poet with the bust and portrait of him.

The first month of the Louisville exposition closed on Friday. The attendance for the month is a little over 150,000, which more than met the expectation of the managers. The city is full of people, and the railroads are heavily taxed to carry all the passengers.

It is estimated that the decrease of the public debt for the month of August will be about $6,000,000.

The comparative statement of internal revenue during the months of July and August of 1882-3 (corrected to date) is as follows: 1882—July, $12,888,457; August, $12,234,328. 1883—July, $9,278,535; August, $9,910,281. Decrease—July, $3,609,922; August, $2,484,087. Net decrease to August 31st, $6,094,009.

The *News and Courier's* annual review of the trade and commerce of Charleston shows that a business of $75,000,000 has been done, and a large number of new undertakings of different kinds have been started. Local manufacturers employed 6,500 persons, and the value of their products was over $9,250,000. The phosphate and fertilizer business has been the largest ever known, the amount of Carolina phosphates manufactured and exported being 350,000 tons. The exports of cotton and naval stores have been the largest ever recorded. With one exception the city debt has been reduced, and city property has increased from 20 to 10 per cent. during the year. A full statement of S. C. cotton mills shows that 4,500 persons were employed and that the value of the annual product was $6,000,000.

The Charlotte *Journal* says that one hundred and forty-three bales of new cotton were shipped Saturday from Laurinburg. Also, that a new locomotive, every part of which was made at the C. C. Railway shops at Laurinburg, has made a satisfactory trial trip on that road.

On Monday, a

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 6, 1883.

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☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. A. GAMBRILL—New Crop.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Jerseys.
GEO. BRANDT—Worsted Dress Goods.
M. A. BAKER—Valuable Land for Sale.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Salem Cassimeres.
A. S. HUSKE & Co—Hardware, Cigars, &c.
T. S. LUTTERLOH—Summons for Partition of Land
FRANK W. THORNTON—Cossamer Rubber Clothing.

ABOUT TOWN.

Mr. John Smith, of Roslin, in this county, is about to visit Georgia for the purpose of prospecting with a view to engaging in naval store operations there in addition to his large interests here.

SOMETHING NEW.—The new colored church on Mumford street is being surmounted by a corrugated iron roof, very high-pitched, supposed to be fire and rain proof and very tasteful from an architectural point of view.

ICE CREAM and cake will be served on Friday (to-morow), from 5 to 7 p. m., under the magnolias in the yard of Mr. J. K. Kyle, by a few of the "Earnest Workers." The cause is a good one, and the little children will find it a pleasant way to pass a few hours.

STILL BURNED.—On the 30th ult. the turpentine still and fixtures of Messrs. McDiarmid, at Spout Springs on the Cape Fear Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, were destroyed by fire. A good deal of valuable material was consumed, and the loss is estimated at about $800.

A COTTON BOLL CUTTER.—Dr. John McCormick of Swann's Station has sent us a "big bug" in a bottle—a cotton-boll cutter which he caught at its destructive work in the field. It is a fierce-looking marauder, over two inches long, provided with large claws, and the thighs nicked into saws. It cannot but be very damaging to cotton.

A RATTLER.—The other day we saw the stuffed skin of a rattlesnake killed by Mr. A. A. Williford in his yard on Big Rockfish, 20 miles from Fayetteville, which measured 6 feet 1 inch in length, 9 inches in circumference, and had 16 rattles. What an ugly customer to meet in a briar patch!

A NEW PAPER IN FAYETTEVILLE.—Mr. Josiah Evans will, on or about the 26th of this month, begin the publication of a weekly newspaper in this town. Mr. Evans will, we doubt not, not only deserve but meet with abundant success.

We have not been favored with a copy of his prospectus, which we will gladly publish when received.

LAYING THE TRACK.—Any one passing along south Hay street just at the residence of Mrs. E. L. Pemberton, and looking south, can see the new railroad extension stretching out over what used to be known as Mumford Swamp or Curtis's Field—now in full cultivation—and the foremost gangs of workmen are already out of sight of town. Cross-ties and rails are being put in place as rapidly as possible, and the work is earnest and fervent. God speed it to completion!

THE FALL TRADE.—Many of our merchants have already gone North to purchase their fall and winter stocks of goods, and others are preparing to depart. Stores are being put in order and overhauled, and everything placed in readiness for a brisk season's trade. With the impetus that has been given of late to our business interests and general prosperity, and with the liberal enterprise and energy of our merchants, we can confidently promise both buyers and sellers in this section the advantages of a good market to purchase goods and supplies, and to dispose of cotton and other produce.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Col. J. B. Starr is about to remodel and enlarge the dwelling belonging to him on the corner of Franklin and Winslow streets, and Messrs. Campbell Bros. have commenced the work. The taste of both owner and architects gives us the assurance that they will make a handsome accession to that part of town.

Mr. F. W. Thornton has nearly finished his additions to his store on Green street, occupied by Messrs. S. Sheetz & Son. The building now has over 3,000 square feet of flooring, besides a rear workshop, and there is a side stair-entrance for those who wish to go immediately to the upper floor.

A recent ride through lower Fayetteville and Campbellton gave us gratifying evidence that the spirit of improvement is moving the pulse of that part of the town, and progress shows its impress on every side.

A STRANGE CASE.—Col. Broadfoot gives us the details of an interesting case tried at the last Superior court of Harnett county. James Johnson, an ex-sheriff of the county, furnished to John Gaskins, quite an old man, certain supplies, and took a mortgage on the latter's life estate in a tract of land, which mortgage he foreclosed in due time and sold the land. Gaskins brought suit, claiming that the mortgage had been satisfied, and asking that the cloud on his title caused by the sale be removed. The case developed a good deal of feeling on both sides, and the jury found all the issues in favor of Johnson.

But "the quality of mercy is not strained;" and, now that the trial was over, the bitter litigant retired to the background and the philanthropist came to the front. Johnson invited his old enemy to breakfast, they talked long together on court-house square—and at last Johnson declared that Gaskins should remain on the land during his lifetime, thus surrendering what he had bought and paid for, and had confirmed by a decree of court. The following fact may have had much to do with this generosity: Gaskins actually lost 8 sons in the late war!

THE FALL OPENING.—"School commenced" last Monday, and by noon the different departments of the Graded School were like busy swarms of bees. The teachers are back at their posts, invigorated and refreshed by their summer holidays, and ready for the serious fall and winter work; children crowd the sidewalks at certain hours of the day, and make up the larger part of the street population—girls beginning their last year preparatory to graduation at a "finishing-shool;" boys who have "been there before," with serious, innocent faces, but who even now have in the trousers pocket all the paraphernalia for some diabolical trick during recitation; little fellows making their first entry into the troubles of school-life, keeping a "stiff upper lip," but very "white about the gills"—may they all realize at once that there is no royal road to learning, and that excellence in anything comes only from steady application and hard labor.

Professor Graham expresses his satisfaction at the auspicious opening of the school. There were over 330 pupils the first morning, and the indications are that this number will be largely increased next week.

The services of Mr. Simmons of Wake Forest College have been secured as an additional male teacher. He comes highly endorsed and commended by those who best know his fitness and capacity.

THE PICNIC AT IDAHO SPRING.—The editor of the OBSERVER regrets that he was unable to avail himself of the hearty welcome promised to the friends of those who made announcement thereof through these columns last week. But the local reporter of the OBSERVER was present, and thus records the incidents of the occasion:

The spring is about two miles from Clarendon Bridge, and is admirably situated for sylvan recreation, springing forth from the base of an elevated knoll, densely shaded, and overlooking the Cape Fear two or three hundred yards away.

The pleasant grove was soon filled with merry groups of people, young and old, from the surrounding country and from Fayetteville, who, mingling together as old acquaintances and friends, made it certain that the day would be pleasantly spent. The older and more sedate portion of the company gathered in little coteries here and there, and discussed politics, crops, telephones and earthquakes, while the young men found "metal more attractive" in the soft eyes and winning smiles of the pretty girls, and they filled the woods with song and laughter as they went back and forth on wagon and horseback rides.

Time waxed space, bringing the titillation of what the English novelist Black calls the "vagus nerve," and the large crowd were ready to enjoy thoroughly the substantial constituents and toothsome embellishments of a long and well-spread dinner-table in the shaded grove. This matter of dinner is a serious one—not to be approached unadvisedly, left hastily, or dismissed flippantly; suffice it to say, it was worthy of the blooming matrons and maidens of that neighborhood, who seem to realize fully the force of the old adage:—

"The way to man's heart, the hungry sinner,
Since Eve ate the apple, is a good dinner."

Out of all the 200 or 300 people present, there were only three who had evidently started out to conquer and slay in the *role* of dudes—two from town and one from the immediate neighborhood—and all three of them were certainly *old enough to know better*.

Except in the case of a few patches of lowland, the corn and cotton on the way to Idaho showed the fearful effects of the drought, and cotton is opening slowly.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—The Board of County Commissioners met on Monday, 3rd inst.—present: Thos. G. Hall, chairman; W. C. McDuffie, W. J. Kelly, N. R. Blue, A. A. McCaskill. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The report of the committee appointed on the interest accrued on old script at bank was received and accepted. The license of N. H. Cohen to retail spirituous liquors at his stand on Hay street was continued, and W. D. McArthur and J. R. Wilson were granted a license for the same purpose on the corner of Hay and Winslow streets.

Lindsy Millinder was sent to the poor-hous; L. R. Jackson and Mary McLeod, paupers, were allowed $1 50 per month each, and Enoch Herring $1 for one month; J. E. Eason and Mrs. R. Parker were discontinued from the pauper list.

The petition of E. J. Lilly was laid over until next meeting, to consider whether or not the Female Seminary building shall be relieved of taxation. W. J. Kelly was authorized to repair the bridge across Crane's creek. The petition of Mrs. Catharine Beal and the bills of C. Goddard and J. & O. Evans were laid on the table.

The petition of citizens of Carver's Creek township in regard to a road and bridge across Little River, at McBryde & Hodges's mill, was allowed; and the further proposition of citizens of Cumberland and Harnett living in that vicinity, to open the road and build a public bridge over Lower Little River, was accepted.

And it is understood that when, in accordance with the above proposition, the said citizens shall have built at the proposed place a substantial bridge of good material, so elevated as to be out of danger of high water, the bridge to be inspected and approved by the county supervisor of bridges, then the county of Cumberland will pay $100 of the expenditure in building said bridge. But the county will not be liable for any damage for land and other property that may be condemned for the use of said road and bridge.

The following bills were presented and allowed:

Hinsdale & Broadfoot, medicines,	$ 17 40
J. M. Byrd, jail account,	102 30
E. J. Hale, advertising,	10 19
W. J. McPhail, Lock's Creek bridge,	16 55
W. P. Phillips, Mingo bridge,	50 00
W. C. Troy, coal for jail,	6 93
H. C. Fisher, making 2 lists for levy and assessment,	84 00
J. R. McNeill, coffins, etc.,	11 75
S. R. Parker, salary,	35 00
D. M. McDonald, poor-house,	28 25
" pauper supplies,	91 00
J. E. Eason, " "	5 50
Jones & Wilson, " "	7 50
W. J. D. Haywood, " "	1 50
Jessup & Fisher, " "	8 00
H. B. Butler, " "	9 00
N. R. Blue, " "	7 00
Neill Blue, " "	1 50
Kelly Sessoms, " "	6 00
D. H. West, " "	3 00

The board then adjourned to meet on Saturday, 8th inst.

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled-for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

B—Johnny Bell

C—Miss Annie Callan; D. R. Campbell; J. B. Carr.

H—Mrs. Caroline Hardison.

K—Mary O. King; Geo. S. King.

L—Miss Su Lawson.

M—John Mitchum; John McMillan; M. C. McDearmid (for H. Carter); H. N. McDougald.

P—Calvin F. Powell.

R—W. B. Reives.

S—Mrs. Jane Sayer; Miss Hannah Stuan; Arch. D. Smith.

T—J. W. Thackston (3).

W—Lowaeu Walker; Miss Alice Williams; Miss E. H. Williams.

Farmer's Picnic at Johnson's Mill.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER]

MR. EDITOR:—On Saturday August 18th the farmers of Rockfish and 71st Townships had their first Farmer's Picnic at Johnson's Mill, which was crowned with marked success. At about 10 o'clock buggies, carriages and wagons began to roll up from every direction bearing their precious loads of pretty girls, settled matrons and sun-browned farmers, and also huge baskets, trunks and boxes of something good to eat and they continued coming in this way until one o'clock, when the crowd was estimated at about three hundred.

The picnic took place in a beautiful grove in front of Mr. T. Johnson's house just beyond the mill where every thing was in complete readiness for the occasion and comfort of the guest.

At about 12 o'clock Mr. J. W. Ward introduced Mr. W. C. Troy, (of your town) as the orator of the day, who, according to invitation, proceeded to address the vast multitude of people. His subject was farming, though he said they had chosen the wrong man, as he had followed other avocations all his life; nevertheless he made a masterly effort; his speech sparkled with wit and humor, as he was throwing hits right and left in a very pointed manner, and kept the crowd in a laughing, pleased attitude for near an hour. He also urged the farmers to plant more corn and less of cotton; and before he closed his remarks, he told them of the benefits they would derive by forming a farmer's club, which they did after dinner. When Mr. Troy had closed his remarks, the fair daughters of 71st proceeded to spread a table which soon groaned under a load of good things, made better by a blessing asked by Rev. Frank L. Townsend. Afterwards the farmers organized a farmer's club. Mr. E. S. Hobbs was called to the chair and officers were elected as follows: President, Wm. Luther; Vice President Wm. Baie; Secretary A. A. Harrington; Treasurer E. S. Hobbs; and a large number of prominent farmers joined the club. The remainder of the afternoon was spent in social and profitable conversation by the older and more settled, while the young gentlemen and ladies indulged in walking and riding. How much "sweetness was wasted on the desert air" your deponeth sayeth not: one thing I can say the young ladies were looking their prettiest, and some of the young men too handsome to think about. Near sunset the crowd dispersed, but it seemed as if youth and pleasure were loth to part.

If you Mr. Editor, and the readers of the OBSERVER, wish to go to a place of enjoyment, I advise you to go to the picnic at Johnson's Mill next year. ROCKFISH.

Edgecombe raises one bale and a sixteenth of cotton to every man, woman and child, black and white, in the county

DIED.

McDONALD—Suddenly and unexpectedly, in this county, on the 24th ult., Mrs. GEORGE A. MCDONALD. Mrs. McDonald was the daughter of J. C. Williams, Esq., of Black River township, and was a lady highly esteemed for her many excellent traits of character. A few days after her death, her youngest child, eleven months old, followed her to the grave.

WEMYSS—In Hempstead, Texas, on the 11th of July, 1883, after an illness of eleven days, Mr. JOHN WEMYSS, aged 47 years and 8 months.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CRISP GREENBACKS.

The Package "Lucky Jack" Received by Express—One Man Fortune Does Not Make a Fool of.

As a large number of inquiries have been sent to the *American* to know if Mr. Jack Graves, the driver of Stockell Engine No. 4, had received the $10,000 which it was announced he drew on ticket No. 97,563 in the last drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, a reporter visited the gentleman yesterday for the purpose of ascertaining the fact. The fortunate man was found in Chief Stockell's office, talking to him about buying a residence for himself and wife and daughter, which he intended to purchase with his newly-gotten wealth.

The scribe announced the object of his visit to "Lucky Jack," as Mr. Graves is now called.

"Did he get it!" replied the Chief of the Nashville Fire Department. He certainly did, through the Southern Express Company, to whom he gave the ticket for collection. He was notified last Monday to call and get his money, and he asked me to go with him. Together we called on Mr. Dorsey C. Pierce, the agent of the Express Company, who handed over to Jack the usual yellow package, with the usual number of brown seals upon it, but a very unusual amount in it. Jack cut it open and we took out ten packages of green-backs, each containing one thousand dollars in twenty dollar bills.

"Mr. Pierce counted for the company and I counted for Jack. It was correct to a dollar. We, Jack and I, went to the bank together, and he deposited $9,500 of the money. What did he do with the rest, you ask? I'll tell you," said the kind-hearted Chief, in a whisper, as he led the reporter out into the hall. "Jack sent $500 as a present to his father and sister, who live in the country and are not in the best of circumstances. He would not like it if he knew I told you." "Lucky Jack" told the reporter that he was still going to keep his position as engine driver, as he had been in the business for twenty years, and would not know what to do out of it. He says his wife will still do all her housework, but he is glad that he drew the $10,000 in The Louisiana State Lottery, as he can buy himself a fine home and put $5,000 out at interest besides.—*Nashville (Tenn.) American, August 25.*

Too Late! Too Late!!

Too late now for any one whatever may be his position or by whatever motive actuated, to attempt to throw any calumny or insinuate anything injurious to the fair fame of The Louisiana State Lottery, which, incorporated by the State of Louisiana in 1868, gives to the world renowned Charity Hospital at New Orleans La., the princely sum of $1,000,000, and scatters millions broadcast from Nova Scotia to Panama. Its monthly drawings take place on the second Tuesday of each month (the 10th, on Sept. 11), and Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va., attest over their own signatures the absolute fairness, strict integrity, and entire good faith towards all parties of the drawings which are conducted entirely and solely by them. All information can be had cheerfully from M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., on application.

ADMINISTER SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE according to the directions. In the morning is the best time to take it.

Success.

Some one said nothing succeeds like success. The best preacher saves the most souls; the best farmer makes the most bread; the best lawyer protects his client; the best medicine is that which will do successfully and with the greatest certainty just what it is recommended for. "Dr. Boykin's Worm Killer" will destroy and remove worms if there be any in the body. "Everybody's Cathartic Pill" acts gently, mildly and with certainty on the liver and bowels. They are each 25 cents a bottle and are kept both in country stores and by druggists. Doctors prescribe them.

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY
WILL CURE YOU
AND
FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina	75@80
Hog Round,	11@11½	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	11@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	13½@14	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	9@10
Sides,	8¼@9¾	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	8@9	Green,	4@5
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	10@11	American,	3½@4
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	6@7
Shoulders,	9@10	LARD—	
BAGGING—	10@11	North Carolina,	11½a13
BEEF—		Western,	11@12
On foot,	2½@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	33@35
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.75
Java,	20@30	PORK—	
Rio,	9½@11	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTON TIES	1.65a2.00	Irish, bush	$1.00@0.00
CHICKENS—	15@30	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	17½@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.25@0.00	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	6.00@8.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	1.00@1.10	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	6@7
Corn,	75@80	WOOL—	20@00
Oats,	45@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	80@90	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Pease,	75@80	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c.

Middling	9½@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1 25@0 00
Yellow Dip	$2.25
Virgin Dip	$2.25
Spirits	35½@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale,	90@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 4—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 38½ cents per gallon, closing with buyers and sellers apart.

ROSIN—The market was steady at $1.20 for Strained and $1.25 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.80 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was quiet, with sales reported at $1.25 for Hard and $2.40 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

Salem Cassimeres.

WE have now in store the largest assortment of these reliable goods it has ever been our pleasure to exhibit. They are growing in popularity every season, and owing to their excellence we are pleased to recommend and warrant them to our customers. I have the exclusive control of these goods here, being the manufacturers' sole agent, and in consequence am enabled to sell them at FACTORY PRICES.

FRANK W. THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.
Sep 6, 1883 1t

AT GEO. BRANDT'S
Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar,

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

500 PIECES

Ladies' Worsted Dress Goods just received. Unprecedented bargains at

10 cts. per yard.

Call in time and take them away.
Respectfully, GEO. BRANDT.
Sep 6, 1883. 3ltf

Gossamer Rubber Clothing,

FOR Ladies, Misses, Men, Boys and Children.
Jennette Circulars with Hoods for Ladies.
Jennette Circulars with Hoods for Misses and Children.
Gossamer Newports for Ladies and Misses.
Patent Ventilated Gossamer Coats, and other varieties for men.
Just received.

FRANK W. THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.
Sep 6, 1883. 1t

JUST ARRIVED,

2500 L. Q. C. L. Cigars.

We defy competition.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.
Sep 6, 1883 31tf

WE OFFER

A FULL assortment of Plug and Twist Chewing Tobacco.
"Grape Brand" Smoking.
"Sitting Bull" Smoking
"Blackwell Durham" Smoking.
"Duke" Cigarettes, &c.
—ALSO—
Fancy and well selected CANDIES, that are fresh and nice. Call and see for yourselves.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
Hay Street.

COLLARS,

Hames,
Bridles,
Britching,
Saddles,
Hame Strings,
Trace Chains
Breast Chains.
Call at
HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.

ROPE, WELL WHEELS,

Leather, Pot-ware, Nails, Spikes and Finishing Nails; Saws, Planes, Coopers' Adze, &c., &c.
H. H. H.

Jerseys.

BY Express to-day a large and complete line of those stylish and popular garments in all

Colors and Sizes.

FRANK W. THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.
Sep 6, 1883. 1t

Valuable Land for Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Cumberland County, made September 3d, 1883, in a certain cause, wherein M. A. Baker as administrator of George D. Baker is plaintiff and O. A. Zeigler and wife Nettie and others as heirs at law of George D. Baker are defendants, I shall offer for sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday, October 6th, at 12 o'clock M., about 900 acres of land lying in 71st Township, about 8 mile swest of Fayetteville, consisting of three several tracts. The above lands are what is known as round leaf black jack lands and are considered valuable for farming purposes.

Also, the old Barrel Factory lot at Patterson's corner, and Tin Shop lot immediately west of Railroad on Hay street.

Terms—One-fourth cash, balance on 12 months time upon note with approved security. Title reserved until all purchase money is paid.

M. A. BAKER,
Administrator and Commissioner.
For further information apply to
C. W. BROADFOOT, Att'y.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sep. 3, 1883. 31ts

Cumberland County,
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Duncan McLaurin, Carolina McLaurin and others, *against* Della Brantly Carwile, Margaret Joiner Carwile, infants, and J. B. Carwile.

SUMMONS FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

State of North Carolina, to the Sheriff of Cumberland County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Della Brantly Carwile, Margaret Joiner Carwile, minors, and J. B. Carwile, the father and next friend of said minors, the defendants above named, if they be found within your County, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for the County of Cumberland, within twenty days after the service of this summons on them exclusive of the day of such service, and answer the complaint, which is deposited in said office: and let them take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the plaintiff will appiy to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint, viz: an order for the partition of land.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 5th day of September, 1883.

This notice is published by order of the Court, to bring in the above-named defendants, who are non-residents of the State.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Clerk of the Superior Court
of Cumberland County.
N. W. RAY, Att'y for Petitioners.
Sep 6, 1883 31-6w

Mrs. KATE UTLEY

WILL open her SCHOOL for little children at her residence, foot of Haymount, on Monday, September 17th, 1883.
Terms $5.00 per quarter of ten weeks.
Aug 30, 1883 30-2t

MISS HARDIN

WILL resume her music class at the opening of the Graded School, September 3d, 1883.
Miss Hardin has been studying during the summer under the Professors of the Boston Conservatory of Music, and is prepared to instruct classes when desired, on the piano or in vocal training, classes not to exceed four in number each. Terms for class teaching $4 to $6 per quarter, according to age and advancement of pupil.
Private lessons, as heretofore, at $8 per quarter.
Lessons in Light Singing to classes of not less than ten $1.50 per quarter, including necessary books.
Aug 30, 1883 30-3t

We have completed the improvements upon our building and are again open for business.

Call and see the beautiful line of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and SILVER WARE

At

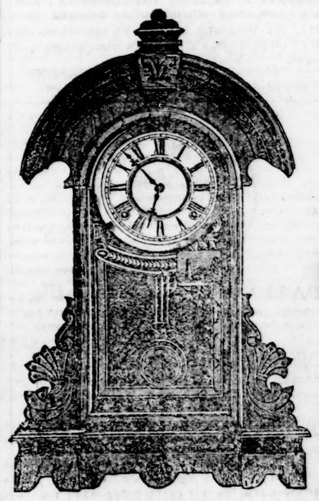
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Prior's Jewelry Store

carries the largest STOCK and the largest VARIETY of

CLOCKS

in Fayetteville.



THE STOCK OF

Silver Ware

AT

PRIOR'S

is the largest—exceeding the stocks carried during our palmiest days before the war.

We carry a large line of Joseph Rodgers & Sons' and Geo. Wostenholm & Sons' I. X. L.

Pocket Knives,

RAZORS AND SCISSORS.

RECOLLECT,

WATCHES AND CLOCKS BOUGHT OF US ARE WARRENTED FOR ONE YEAR.

Old Gold and Old Silver

taken in exchange for new goods.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY

CLEANED AND REPAIRED.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,

Watchmakers and Jewelers,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

July 19, 1883. 24tf

MRS. DYE

Has gone North, visiting the various cities, and will remain some weeks in the

"Millinery Work Rooms,"

in search of the letest styles in French and American Millinery, also in Fancy Goods and all the latest novelties of the season.

The Wrap of the Season---Jerseys.

Two Cases of Fall Hats,

JUST RECEIVED AT

No. 17 HAY STREET.

Fayetteville, Aug 23, 1883. 29tf

McNEILL & CO.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

STIEFF, SCHOMACKER, HALLET & CUMSTON, UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS.

PALACE, ESTEY, BURDETT, CLOUGH & WARREN ORGANS.

The Best and Cheapest Small Instruments of all kinds.
Strings from 5 cents to 30 cents. Sheet Music and Music Books from 5 cents to $5.00. 5 cent Music a specialty.
☞ Send for catalogue and prices.
Fayetteville, Aug. 9. 1883 27tf

49 and 51 PERSON STREET.

Headquarters!

GEO. A. THOMSON,

Wholesale & Retail Provision Dealer and Grocer.

RAILROAD MILLS SNUFF AND HORSFORD BREAD PREPARATION AT FACTORY PRICES.
July 26, 1883. 25tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having this day qualified as Executrix of the estate of Edmund L. Pemberton, deceased, hereby gives notice that all persons indebted to the estate are hereby required to make immediate payment of their indebtedness. All persons holding claims against said estate must present the same duly authenticated to me or E. L. Pemberton, Jr., my agent, on or before the 24th day of August, 1884, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.
MARY J. PEMBERTON, Executrix.
Aug. 18, 1883. 29-6t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

ON Monday, the 1st day of October A. D. 1883, I will sell at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, to the highest bidder, for cash, one tract of Land in Cumberland County, containing about two acres, and bounded as follows: On Haymount Hill, joins Rose, Brown and others, and known as the Rufus Collins lot, to satisfy an execution in my hands for collection against Rufus Collins, and which has been levied on said land as the property of said Rufus Collins.
R. W. HARDIE, Sheriff.
Aug 27, 1883 30-to1

JAS. S. EVANS & CO.,

AGENTS FOR

Hege's Improved Saw Mills.

Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.

A BARGAIN.

A second-hand Brown Cotton Gin, in good order.
JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,
Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.
Aug 30, 1883 30tf

Residence for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale on reasonable terms the lot on Russell Street, adjoining J. W. Atkinson and H. G. Hall, whereon I. B. Davis now resides.

The dwelling contains (10) ten rooms all in good repair, with good double kitchen, stable and suitable and convenient outhouses, all good as new. On the lot is a well which affords an abundant supply of good wholesome water.

This valuable property is in a good, quiet neighborhood and convenient to the Railroad for wood purposes.

For terms apply to WM. A. GUTHRIE,
Att'y for Mrs. I. B. Davis.
July 20, 1883. 25tf

SALEM ACADEMY,

SALEM, N. C.

80th Annual Session begins Sept. 6th.

For new catalogue containing Requirements for Admission, Courses of Study in the several departments, Terms and Expenses, address the Principal.
Aug. 16, 1883. 28-4t

FOR SALE.

TWO NEW WELSH WAGONS—one two horse, and one Timber Wagon.
—ALSO—
A few pairs Fine Mules, suitable for timber hauling. Rare chance for a bargain.
GASTER & HARRINGTON.
Aug. 16, 1882. 28tf

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having this day qualified as administrator of the estate of Dan'l Bain, Sr., hereby gives notice that all persons indebted to said estate must make immediate payment. All persons having claims against said estate must present them to the undersigned on or before August 24th, 1884, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.
GEO. M. ROSE, Adm'r.
Aug. 20, 1883. 29-4t

Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.

WALTER WATSON.

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.
Steam Guages and Valves all sizes.
Guage Glasses any length.
Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.
Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.
Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.
Powder, Shot and Caps.
Gun and Pistol Cartridges.
Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.
Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.
☞ Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.
WALTER WATSON,
Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.
Aug 30, 1883 30tf

THANKS.

WE would take this method of returning thanks for the patronage which has enabled us to sell more goods the past year than ever before. We hope to exhibit to the public this Fall the most attractive stock we have yet carried. We have already received many new and seasonable

Fall Goods,

consisting in part of

FINE, MEDIUM AND LOW PRICED BOOTS AND SHOES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
PRETTY CALICOES,
BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,
VIRGINIA CASSIMERES,
"DIAMOND" SHIRTS,
COATS' SPOOL COTTON,
LAKE GEORGE SHEETINGS and JEANS,
ALAMANCE PLAIDS, &c., &c.

And by the middle of September we will have all our orders and purchases in store.

Hoping to merit the confidence of the public and a continuation of the liberal patronage extended to us in the past,

We are Respectfully,
ROSE & LEAK.
Aug 30, 1883 30tf

FALL, 1883.

IN asking the attention of wholesale dealers to my FALL AND WINTER STOCK, I am determined not to be undersold by any house in the State, and guarantee Baltimore prices on the following goods just received:

10 cases of Kentucky Jeans.
10 cases of Standard Fancy Prints.
8 cases of Bleached Shirtings.
3 cases of Plaid Linseys.
60 cases of Gent's Boots.
75 cases of Men's and Women's Shoes.
Boots and Shoes bought direct from the manufacturers in Massachusetts.
Remember we are the sole agents for Messrs. Jessup & Co., of New York, who make to *order only* the best of material, in the most approved style. Measures taken and fit guaranteed. Samples to select from to arrive in a few days.
Mr. Henry Elson remains in charge of the wholesale department.
I am in daily receipt of goods, and by September 1st my stock will be full and complete.
HENRY R. NOVITZKY,
Successor to Henry Elson.
Aug. 23, 1883. 23tf

J. E. GARRETT,
Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.
Aug. 30, 1883. 9-6m

Landreth's New Crop TURNIP SEEDS,

just recived by
HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.
July 12, 1883. 23tf

The University Gymnasium.

Man is a machine endowed with a vitality of the most wonderful, delicate and complex character. In common with all other machines, while unusually well supplied with compensating and supplementary apparatus, he is liable to get out of order if any one part be damaged. He may get along, but it will be after a lame and stumbling fashion, and the smooth and noiseless play of the perfect machine will be lost. This intimate connection between his various parts is well known to all, and no one, no matter how idealistic his philosophy, will deny the effect upon the mind of derangements in the more prominent organs. Who has not experienced the stupefying effects of "biliousness"—and how many have had the milk of human kindness curdled by a sour stomach. These facts are now so generally admitted, and the importance in education of so developing the body as to reduce to a minimum the liability to those troubles that react upon the mind is so apparent, that no progressive college of prominence can afford to be without the means of teaching the athletic arts. Indeed, no institution of learning is now regarded as fully equipped that is without a gymnasium.

The authorities of our noble old University, which is so dear to all her sons, and should be to all patriotic North Carolinians, fully realize the urgent need for a department of physical training, but unfortunately *alma mater* is poor. And besides, white it is true that they might make the financial arrangements, as they can do and have already done as far as necessary for the present, we are informed that in the matter of the erection of Swain Memorial Hall there is another difficulty other than a pecuniary one in the way. And it may not be amiss to state briefly for the information of our people, more especially the alumni, the nature of this difficulty. It is this: In a word, it is dancing. While dancing is generally regarded as an innocent and graceful amusement, peculiarly suited to the joyous period of youth, some of our people object to it as sinful; and they protest against its being permitted in the halls of the University on the ground that paying their share of the taxes for its support, they think their views in regard to its management should not only be respected but followed. In response to this sentiment in part and in part to the necessities of the University library, the trustees at their meeting in February passed a resolution prohibiting dancing therein after the commencement of 1883. As a result of this action of the trustees, since there is no other room on the Hill or in the village suitable for the purpose, the ball which has been a brilliant feature of commencement week at Chapel Hill for the past eighty years, and one too that has been enjoyed by very many of the greatest and best men and purest and loveliest women of our State, has been abolished. That is, it has been abolished at Chapel Hill, but only to be transferred to this city, for no senssible man is utopian enough to think that boys and girls will not dance just as long as their parents do not object to it, and very often if they do, unless some provision can be made for its being held there. The evils of such a transfer to a large town with all its manifold temptations are too manifest to require comment. Indeed, we think it capable of demonstration, on the ground of morality if for no other reason, that facilities for dancing should be provided at the University. For this reason and for the purpose of preserving in its entirety the old commencement as known to and enjoyed by our grandfathers, our fathers and ourselves, the executive committee of the Gymnasium Association will no doubt after the gymnastic performances, which we feel sure will form a pleasing feature of future commencements, have taken place, permit the temporary removal of the apparatus so that the sons and daughters of North Carolina, if they see proper, may "chase the glowing hours with flying feet," just as their fathers and mothers did before them—for alas! the glowing hours do not last long.

We are now negotiating for the purchase of a suitable lot, and Mr. Sloan, the architect of the Western Insane Asylum and the Governor's mansion, has submitted plans of a beautiful and appropriate building of the pavilion style, which, when completed, will be, he claims, the handsomest gymnasium in the United States. As soon as the drawings are finished they will be photo-lithographed, and every alumnus whose address can be obtained will be furnished with a copy.

Inasmuch as the addresses of some old Chapel Hillians who read this may not have been known to us and in consequence they failed to receive our circular sent out some time since, it may be as well to state that the University Gymnasium Association is (or will be) a body corporate with shares of stock valued at $10, each share being entitled to one vote in all meetings of the stockholders. It may be also as well to state that no liberal patriotic son of North Carolina is debarred from membership in the association by his not being an alumnus.

Be generous, gentlemen, and come to the aid of your poor old mother, remembering that in this matter, for reasons given above, her only hope of assistance is from the voluntary individual contributions of her friends.

RICHARD H. LEWIS, (of Raleigh)
For the Committee.

AN INTERESTING INVESTIGATION.—The Commissioner of internal revenue has instructed revenue agent Powell, at Raleigh, N. C., to investigate the report that several revenue officers in the upper part of South Carolina had been swindling the government by hiring persons to put up old stills in remote places and then capture the material in the night time and obtain the government reward of fifty dollars for each still seized; also that the same material is then put up in another part of the State and seized again. It is alleged that only a few of the stills captured in the mountains of South Carolina have really been used for illicit distilling.

The centennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church will convene in Christ church, Philadelphia, on the 3rd of October of this year. It was in this church that the first Episcopal convention in this country was held one hundred years ago.

The civil war came to a close eighteen years ago, but the Pension law keeps on multiplying the cripples.—*San Francisco Examiner (Dem.)*

NEW AND REVISED EDITION
OF
Stephens' United States.

E. J. HALE & SON have just issued a new edition of STEPHENS' UNITED STATES, Revised and Enlarged by Mr. Stephens, whose last days were occupied in adding to the volume, first issued in 1872, the history of the country from 1872 to 1883.

The book is too well known to need reproduction of tributes to its excellence. Mr. Stephens had peculiar qualifications for his work. He was a statesman, identified with more than half a century of national growth and personally familiar with all of the men who have made their mark on the country's history during that period. His mind was eminently philosophical, and his writings are not mere dry details of events. He was a prominent actor in the most exciting and important scenes of our history, and wrote from personal observation and matured experience. He was a sincere and steadfast lover of truth.

These qualities enabled Mr. Stephens to make a book pronounced by the best teachers

THE MOST VALUABLE COMPENDIUM EVER MADE FOR THE SCHOOL ROOM,

the only school history really readable, and by the most eminent men, North and South, a work of highest excellence, vigorous, precise, perspicuous, truthful;

A PERFECT HAND BOOK

for the Statesman and for the Student of American History.

The new and complete edition—one volume 12mo, 526 pages—is well printed and strongly and tastefully bound. **Price $1.50.** Liberal rates made for introduction into schools and colleges, and a copy mailed to any teacher for examination on receipt of 75 cents.

Stephens' United States is for sale by all Booksellers, and by the Publishers,

E. J. HALE & SON,
Nos. 66 and 68 Reade Street, New York.
Aug 23, 1883 29tf

SMOKERS TAKE NOTICE.

I INVITE critical attention to the various brands of Cigars I am selling, as follows:
"Senator Ransom," "Pilot," "Our Guarantee," "Fortuna," "Trabuko," "Pony Ranger," "Cheek," "Solon Shingle," "Little Jewel," "Silver Ash," "Champion," "Escepcion."

These were bought from different manufacturers (whose cigars have given the best satisfaction here and elsewhere in North Carolina) at the very highest cost that would admit of their being retailed at the prices charged for them. I also keep the "Duke of Durham" Cigarette.

My endeavor is to please regular customers and secure trade. H. R. HORNE.
Aug 16, 1883. 28tf

TIN ROOFING!

I have returned to Fayetteville, and have all the
Latest Improved Roofing Machines.
I am now fully prepared to do
All Kinds of Roofing at Short Notice.
Single Locked Soldered $5 per square—Double Locked $5.50.
All contracts made in writing. All work warranted. I. B. DAVIS.
July 26, 1883. 25tf

LUMBER!

JUST received per consignment, **250,000** feet of well-seasoned LUMBER, of all grades for sale low.

PLANING MILL.

I have now in operating an improved PLANING MILL, and am prepared to execute all orders in the BEST STYLE and at POPULAR PRICES.
JAMES D. McNEILL,
Merchant Mill, Fayetteville, N. C.
March 8, 1883. 5tf

E. J. HALE & SON.
PUBLISHERS,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
66 AND 68 READE STREET, NEW YORK.
INVITE ORDERS FOR
SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,
and for all kinds of
STAPLE STATIONERY,
Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils, Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.
E. J. HALE & SON.
March 29, 1883. 8tf

Fayetteville Marble Yard.

Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and patrons for the libera' patronage they have extended to him during the last 37 years, and informs them that he still continues the business at his old stand.

His workmanship and material will always be of the best quality and his prices as low as the lowest. GEO. LAUDER.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1883. 8-1y

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. 2-tf

Save Time! Save Money!
BY BUYING THE
CLARKE SEED COTTON CLEANER!
A Saving Machine! A Paying Machine!
Raises the grade and quality of Cotton. Prevents the gin from cutting or napping the lint. Will pay for itself on a few bales of cotton. Call on or address S. C. RANKIN & CO., Ag'ts,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 14, 1883. 19-3m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
Sash, Blinds and Doors.
S SHEETZ & SON,
—DEALERS IN—
Furniture of all Grades.

WE have added to our large and well selected stock of Furniture, SASH, BLINDS and DOORS of all sizes. We have the agency for a first-class house in this line, and such goods not in stock we will order at short notice. All persons in want of Furniture or goods in our line would do well to give us a call before purchasing, as we intend to sell low for CASH.
Fayetteville, May 31, 1883 17tf

"MOORE COUNTY GRIT"
Corn-Mills and Millstones,
ALL SIZES.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD
FOR TABLE MEAL!
Samples of Meal Sent on Application.
NORTH CAROLINA MILLSTONE CO.
Charlotte, N. C.
(Please Mention this Paper.)

Stoves! Stoves!

We are now receiving another consignment of
STOVES,
which we offer at Manufacturers' prices, together with a large assortment of PIECE and STAMPED TIN WARE.

Also, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Toilet Sets and Bath Tubs, (both sponge and hip); Stove Pans and Pipes, all sizes; Galvanized Iron Evaporators; Stove Repairs of all kinds. Call and see our Stove Pipe Shelves, the best thing out. Rising Sun Stove Polish always on hand—the best in use.

A large lot of FRUIT JARS—all sizes.

TIN ROOFING and GUTTERING promptly done.

TIN VALLEY GUTTERING of any length constantly on hand.
McMILLAN BROS.
Fayetteville, June 7, 1883 18tf

1832. 1883.
THE JAS. R. McNEILL
COFFIN HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Dealer in all sizes and styles of
Coffins and Caskets;
Cloth, Walnut, Poplar and Pine.
Hearse furnished when desired and all necessary arrangements attended to.
BURIAL ROBES in several grades always on hand.
All orders in this department, DAY or NIGHT, will have my PERSONAL ATTENTION.

FURNITURE
upholstered, repaired and varnished.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
JAS. R. McNEILL, Prop'r.
March 15, 1883. 6tf

CALL AND SEE
The Good Things to Eat!

SPRINGFIELD HAMS and BACON of all kinds.
Superlative and all grades of Flour.
New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses.
Cream Boneless Codfish.
Another fresh lot of that fine Kraut.
Royster's Fresh Candy received weekly, and many other things too numerous to mention.
Mr. W. W. COLE is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. Yours respectfully,
A GARRASON.
April 19, 1883 11tf

PATAPSCO
196
SUPERLATIVE
PATENT
C. A. GAMBRILL Mfg. Co.
BALTIMORE.

PATENT ROLLER FLOUR,
Manufactured from Maryland and Virginia Wheat, celebrated for its purity and richness of Gluten, Phosphates and other nutricious Properties. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE,
PATAPSCO FAMILY,
PATAPSCO EXTRA,
CAPE HENRY FAMILY,
NORTH POINT FAMILY,
CHESAPEAKE EXTRA,
BEDFORD FAMILY,
ORANGE GROVE EXTRA.
PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.
Rubrs 1774.....ROLLS 1882.
C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO.,
OFFICE—32 COMMERCE STREET.
Represented by
B. R. TAYLOR, Broker,
Fayetteville, N. C.
April 26, 1883. 12-6m

HORNER SCHOOL,
OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.
The Fall Session of 1882 Begins the Fourth Monday in July.
INSTRUCTORS:
J. H. HORNER J. C. HORNER.
J. M. HORNER.
With such assistant instructors as the exigencies of the School may require.

The chief work of the School is done by the Senior Principal and his two sons. The less important work is given to assistant instructors, who are selected with especial reference to their peculiar fitness for the duties assigned them; and the number of students will not be increased beyond the capacity of the Principals to take personal charge of all the classes in the leading branches taught, and to supervise all the work of the School.

The School has been under its present management for more than **THIRTY YEARS,** and in this sense, it is, we believe, the oldest school in the South.

As several of the Cadets will leave for College, there will be room next Session for about twenty new students.

For Catalogue apply to the Principals.
J. H. & J. C. HORNER.
June 15, 1882. 112tf

S. SHEETZ & SON,
Undertakers in al its branches,

WOULD say to the public in general that we are in receipt of our new
HEARSE,
purchased in New Bedford, Mass., and are fully prepared to serve any who may favor us with their orders in the best style. We have a full line of fine BURIAL CASES, COFFINS and CASKETS on hand. Our prices will be as moderate as any house in the State.

The junior partner will give his personal attention to all funerals entrusted to his care, and will endeavor to give satisfaction in all cases.
Fayetteville, May 31, 1883 17tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
Keep everything usually found in a
First-Class Grocery.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

J. W. JOHNSON. W. D. McNEILL.
J. W. JOHNSON & CO.,
MACHINISTS
AND
Blacksmiths.

IN connection with our Blacksmith Shops we are prepared to repair
Engines, Boilers, Cotton Gins,
and all kinds of Machinery.
All we ask is a trial. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.
J. W. JOHNSON & CO.,
Machinists and Blacksmiths,
At McLauchlin's Old Stand,
Next to A. A. McKethan & Son's Carriage Factory.
Fayetteville, July 19, 1883. 24-6m

LIVERY AND SALE.

GASTER & HARRINGTON keeps always on hand for public accommodation, at their
Headquarters for Stock
on Donaldson street, fine pleasure horses and vehicles and good roadsters and conveyances for long drives.
Farmers and Planters
in need of good horses and mules will secure unequalled bargains and favorable terms by giving them their patronage.
GASTER & HARRINGTON.
June 28, 1883. 21tf

New Crop Cuba
AND
New Orleans Molasses,
At
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Fayetteville, April 19, 1883 11tf

R. S. HUSKE,
Attorney at Law,
No. 2 OLD STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 14, 1883. 19-1y

J. H. FARRAR,
(Fayetteville Hotel Building,)
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
AGENT FOR

The Light Running "New Home," "New Howe," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.
Organs $40 to $150; Organiettes $9 to $15; Orguinette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $350; Jewitt's Horse Detachers $4; "Farrar Turbine Water Wheel;" Oil, Needles and Attachments for all Machines. Repairing a specialty. Terms cash or monthly instalments.
AGENTS WANTED.
Feb y 22, 1883. 3-1y

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of
Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,
120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"
Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars
Top and No-Top Buggies.
This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.
Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.
HARNESS
at all kinds of prices to go with this work.
A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

MERCHANT MILLS!
New Management.

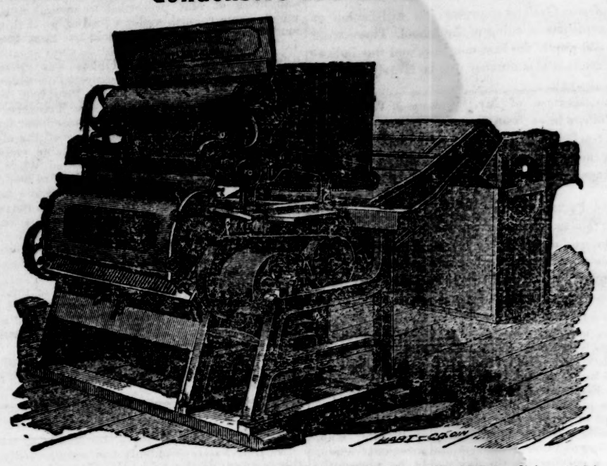
HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.
FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.
Give me a trial as I am determined to please.
JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

Furniture! Furniture!
J. L. ALLEN & CO.
having dissolved copartnership, the undersigned will continue the
Furniture Business in all its Branches,
at his old stand, Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20 Gillespie Street.

He will also continue the manufacture of
Sash, Blinds, Doors and Building Material of all kinds,
at his factory on Mumford Street. If any of his customers prefer white pine goods, he will order such for them at cost of laying them down at Fayetteville.
Thanking his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage in the past, he respectfully begs a continuance of the same.
He will guarantee satisfaction in both goods and work, or the money will be refunded.
Respectfully,
J. L. ALLEN.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1883. 10tf

ONLY $20.
PHILADELPHIA SINGER
Is the BEST BUILT, FINEST FINISHED, EASIEST RUNNING
SINGER MACHINE ever offered the public.
The above cut represents the most popular style for the people which we offer you for the very low price of $20. Remember, we do not ask you to pay until you have seen the machine. After having examined it, if it is not all we represent, return it to us at our expense. Consult your interests and order at once, or send for circulars and testimonials. Address
CHARLES A. WOOD & CO.,
No. 17 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Aug. 16, 1883. 28-6t

E. VAN WINKLE & CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.,
Manufacturers of Cotton Gins, Presses, Self-Feeders, Condensers and Oil Mills.



INTERNATIONAL COTTON EXPOSITION, ATLANTA, GA., 1881.
Saw Gin and Self-Feeder, exhibited by E. Van Winkle & Co., awarded for Best Sample, Best General Results in Ginning, and Best Constructed Machine, the FIRST PRIZE, $100, or GOLD MEDAL.
Judges—B. S. Ricks, Miss.; B. M. Smedes, Miss.; W. E. Barrows, Conn.
H. I. Kimball, *Director General.*
Also, First Premium at the South Carolina State Fairs, and the Georgia Fairs.
For sale by
J. B. UNDERWOOD, Ag't,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 28, 1883. 21-3m

E. T. McKETHAN,
—DEALER IN—
SEED OATS AND RYE
Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,
COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 8, 1883. 1-1y

TURPENTINE STILLS.

We are continually manufacturing our
Improved Seamless Stills,
and have on yard, Stills of 12, 15 and 20 barrels capacity. Also, a lot of SECOND-HAND STILLS, which we will sell at a bargain. We have a large assortment of
STILL WORMS,
from 5 to 7 feet diameter. Also, a large lot of new and second-hand CAPS and ARMS. We carry in stock STILL BOTTOMS of all sizes, which will enable us to re-bottom any size Still with dispatch. Also,
Grate Bars, Doors and Glue Kettles.
REPAIRING through the country a specialty.
Seven Second-hand Whiskey Stills, from 15 to 80 gals.
In fact, we carry a larger stock in this line than any house South, and sell upon the most accommodating terms. Call and see us.
McMILLAN BROS.
Fayetteville, N C., June 7. 1883. 18tf

CALL ON US
For Corn, Oats, Hay and Rice Straw—Bacon, Lard, and Flour, all grades, Cuba and Porto Rico Molasses, Sugar and Coffee, Marshall and Liverpool Salt, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Starch, Candy, Crackers and Candles, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Hair, Glue, Bungs, Spirit Barrels, Hoop Iron and Nails, Randolph 4 4 Sheetings, Rubber Belting, 2 to 10 inches and 3 and 4 plv.
Agents for the Brown Cotton Gin.
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, May 17. 108-tf

WHEELER & WILSON

New No. 8.
BEST machine to buy, because it is easiest to learn; easiest to manage; most durable; does most perfect work; it has no noisy shuttle; runs the lightest, and will not endanger your health.
Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co.,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Office Market Square, next door to A. Moore's, Fayetteville, N. C.
July 26, 1883. 25-6m

Eureka Mineral Springs.

BUILDING LOTS are offered for sale at low prices until further notice. Quite a number of lots have already been sold.
For further information about the purchase of lots apply to Messrs. Ayer Bros. who are Agents to sell lots and have deeds drawn for the same. The location of the various streets, lots and public squares will be pointed out by me on the grounds.
Parties wishing to make contracts for the delivery of shingles and lumber can do so with the Messrs. Ayer Bros. in town, or with me at the Springs. J. W. LANCASHIRE.
June 14, 1883. 19-t28s

W. S. PRIOR,
with
D. H. WILSON & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
Woodenware, Brooms,
BRUSHES, ROPE, TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS, &C.,
Nos. 375 and 377 Washington Street,
New York.
Feb. 8. 1-tf.

CIGARS,
SMOKING AND CHEWING
TOBACCO
of very best quality, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

A. MOORE,
MARKET SQUARE AND GREEN STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Tobacco and Cigar Store.
Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.
Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

Collars, Bridles, Saddles, Hames,
At
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
April 19, 1883 11tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Nov 16, 1882. 134-1y

Express Steamboat Co.
STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 12, 1883 10tf

Iron, Nails, Axes,
SHOVELS, SPADES, TRACES, HOES,
At CHAS. HAIGH'S,
April 19, 1883 11tf

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE STEAMers of the CAPE FEAR AND PEOPLE'S STEAMBOAT COMPANY will leave their wharves as follows:
GOVERNOR WORTH will leave Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock p. m.
NORTH STATE will leave Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Thursdays and Mondays at 2 o'clock p. m. J. A. WORTH, Agent
Feb'y 8, 1883 1tf

NEW ORLEANS, August 1, 1883.
TO THE PUBLIC!
Investigate for Yourselves!
Postmaster-General Gresham having published a wilful and malicious falsehood in regard to the charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, the following facts are given to the public to prove his statement, that we are engaged in a fraudulent business, to be false and untrue:

Amount of prizes paid by The Louisiana State Lottery Company from January 1, 1879, to present date:	
Paid to Southern Express Co., New Orleans T. M. Wescoat, Manager	$1,360,300
Paid to Louisiana National Bank, Jos. H. Oglesby, President	463,300
Paid to Louisiana State National Bank, S. H. Kennedy, President	125,100
Paid to New Orleans National Bank, A. Baldwin President	88,250
Paid to Union National Bank, S. Charlton, Cashier	64,450
Paid to Citizens' Bank, E. L. Carriere, President	57,000
Paid to Germania National Bank Jules Cassard, President	30,000
Paid to Hibernia National Bank, Chas. Palfrey, Cashier	27,000
Paid to Canal Bank, Ed. Toby, Cashier	13,150
Paid to Mutual National Bank, Jos. Mitchel, Cashier	8,000
Total paid as above	$2,253,450
Paid in sums of under $1,000 at the various offices of the Company throughout the United States	2,627,410
Total paid by all	$4,881,860

For the truth of the above facts we refer the public to the officers of the above-named corporations and for our legality and standing to the Mayor and Officers of the City of New Orleans, to the State authorities of Louisiana, and also to the U. S. Officials of Louisiana. We claim to be legal, honest and correct in all our transactions, as much so as any business in the country. Our standing is conceded by all who will investigate, and our stock has for years been sold at our Board of Brokers, and owned by many of our best known and respected citizens.
M. A. DAUPHIN, *President.*

☞ CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000. ☜
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.
L. S. L.
Louisiana State Lottery Company.
"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $350,000 has since been added.
By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.
The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.
It never scales or postpones.
Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. NINTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS I, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **September 11, 1883—160th Monthly Drawing.**
CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths, in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE	$75,000
1	do do	25,000
1	do do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF $5000	10,000
5	do 2000	10,000
10	do 1000	10,000
20	do 500	10,000
100	do 200	20,000
300	do 100	30,000
500	do 50	25,000
1000	do 25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do do	500	4,500
9	do do	250	2,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to		$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.
For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.
Ordinary letters by Mail or Express to
M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans La.,
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.
Aug. 16, 1883. 28-4t

PATENTS
Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*
Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*
Send *MODEL OR DRAWING.* We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.*
We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div. and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
Dec 7, 1882 137tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.
FAYETTEVILLE, May 19, 1879.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879 trains going up the road will leave—

Fayetteville at	4.00 p. m.
Little River at	4.45 "
Spout Spring at	5.15 "
Swann's Station at	6.05 "
Jonesboro at	6.40 "
Sanford at	7.10 "
Egypt at	7.40 "
Arrive at Gulf	7.55 "
Return trains will leave—	
Gulf at	6.00 a. m.
Egypt at	6.25 "
Sanford at	7.20 "
Jonesboro at	7.45 "
Swann's Station at	8.15 "
Spout Spring at	9.10 "
Little River at	9.40 "
Arrive at Fayetteville	10.20 "

L. C. JONES, Superintendent
Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf